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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,545—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th Feb.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,618	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	K. Pizzarelo	5,000	2nd March 1899.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

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S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,276 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th February.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,238	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
ALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

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TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

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GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ... ,,	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ... ,,	0 10 0

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TIME OF JUDGEMENT.

MONDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RING.

			P.	M.
CLASS	4	Troop horses	3	15
Do.	1	English and Colonial Chargers	3	30
Do.	3	Chargers of Volunteer officers and Light Horse	3	45
Do.	14	Single Harness Arab	4	0
Do.	17	Pairs in Double Harness	4	15
Do.	16	Single Harness under 14 hands	4	25
Do.	15	do. over 14 hands	4	40
Do.	21	Arab Stallions over 14 hands	5	45
Do.	22	do. 14 hands and under	6	0

2ND RING.

CLASS	12	Polo Ponies Arabs	3	30
Do.	13	do. other Classes	3	45
Do.	7	Pony Hunters other Classes	4	0
Do.	8	Hunters (Arabs)	4	15
Do.	24	Best Newly Imported Mare or Gelding	4	30
Do.	25	Brood Mares over 14 hands	4	45
Do.	26	do. 14 hands and under	4	55
CLASS	36	Pony Jumping—5-0 P.M.		
Do.	39	Driving Competitions (Gentlemen) 5-45 P.M.		

ENTRANCE for Horses and Carriages Secretariat side of the Oval.

1ST ENCLOSURE—Entrance Back Bay side, Admission Rs. 2.

2ND ENCLOSURE—Entrance Secretariat side. Admission As. 8.

TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

1ST RING.

			P.	M.
CLASS	23	Best Stallion of other classes	3	15
Do.	29	Best Arab over 14 hands	3	25
Do.	30	do. 14 hand and under	3	40
Do.	31	do. Country bred	3	55
Do.	19	Tandems	4	5
Do.	33	Complete turnout Single horse	4	15
Do.	34	do. do Pony	4	40

2ND RING.

CLASS	28	Best English or Colonial over 14 hands	3	0
Do.	29	do. 14 hands and under	3	15
Do.	5	Heavy weight hunters	3	30
Do.	6	Light do.	3	45
Do.	9	Ladies Hacks other Classes over 14 hands	4	0
Do.	19	Ladies Hacks Arabs	4	15
Do.	11	Do. 14 hands and under	4	30
Do.	35	Horse Jumping	4	45
Do.	40	Ladies Driving Competition	5	30
Do.	—	General Parade of Prize winners	5	45
Do.	..	Distribution of Prizes	6	0

HORSES should be on the ground by 3-30 p.m. at latest, as punctuality must be strictly observed.

DOG SHOW.

DOGS must be sent to the Oval by 11-30 a.m., on TUESDAY, as JUDGING will commence at noon, all dogs to have collars and chains.

S. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

NEW PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES

OF THE

LATEST DESIGNS.

The Oldest House in Bombay.

Stands Unrivalled for 20 Years

AS

PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS

AND

DEALERS

in High Class Works of Art.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO

(BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY),

PRINT-SELLERS

AND

FRAME-MAKERS TO

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,

ESPLANADE ROAD

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No 7, Harbour View Buildings, near Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, very handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, Hinks' and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Brussel and Cambay carpets, large musical box, five pictures, sweet-toned Mahogany square piano, large cooking stove, etc. etc., the property of C. E. ROSS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Vienna Confectioners, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, a sweet-toned cottage piano, by John Broadwood and Sons in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, large Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures and oliographs, &c., &c., the property of W. P. Cleary, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI, AND CAMATEEPOORA OR FORAS ROAD. NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mummohandas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties, unless in the meantime the same are disposed of private contract.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 1964, new No. 8253, old survey No. 2099, and new survey No. 1249, under Tenure quit and ground rent and assessed in the books of the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6397, and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98, and 29, 31, 33, and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bappoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Malpa Moosa Kaka.

On TUESDAY the 28th inst. at 4 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 2423 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements and premises consisting of a range of Chawls or buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Kamatipura or the Cross Road, leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the North side of the said Kamatipura or Foras Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the Stables belonging to Oomer Jamal and partly by the property of Kamati Rajanna, on or towards the east partly by the property of Memon Hajee Adam Sidick, on or towards the south by the Foras Road leading to Grant Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Kamatti Rajanna and which said property is assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. Nos 2931-32 and Street Nos. 49, 51.

Private offer for the purchase of the above properties or either of them are hereby invited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Asst. Port Officer, Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ballard pier, Mody Bay, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., on behalf of the Receiver of Wrecks.

104 Doeras of cotton, 4 bags chooney, 1 bale printed papers and newspapers, 3 anchors, 1 jolly boat, 1 wooden buoy, 1 timber mast 52 by 2 1-2, 1 loot of timber 23 by 1-8 1, gonny, mast timber 37 by 1-5, and iron buoy &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of 25 newly imported walers, comprising some thoroughbred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and thoroughbreds and racers, all in splendid condition.

The above lot is broken and unbroken and fit for immediate use.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-6. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY wants a SITUATION as a School Matron, Nursery Governess or Companion. County no objection. Address "No. 66," care of this Office.

GENTS' SAFE NIGHT WEAR for Cold Weather, Best Flannel Pyjama Suits. Various qualities. Price per Suit, from Rs. 10-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

JUST THE THING.—A good well made English BICYCLE fitted with "WAPSHARE" single tube tyres. Complete, Rs. 177, cash, at J. A. KIRKBRIDE and Co., Fort.

THE "PRACTICAL ENGINEER" is the best Weekly Engineering Journal published. Post free to any address. Rs. 10 per annum, including free copy of best Engineers' Pocket Book published.—31, Whitworth Street, Manchester, England.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim, at Rs. 5-4-0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case, at Bandora.

FLORAL DECORATIONS for Wedding and other Festive occasions made by HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

FOR SALE, an English built RALLI CART, in first class order, with a nice young Horse, and 2 sets of Harness (one almost new). Turn-out complete, Rs. 800. Apply No. 99, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 25, Hornby Row.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, CLERKS with good handwriting, experienced in Mill work. Apply with testimonials to AGENTS, Whittle Mills, BROACH.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

CLERK.—WANTED, SITUATION in Commercial Office. Apply "M," care of this Office.

PONY and CART, smart turn-out, WANTED. Address "D. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

KHANDALLA or LANOULI.—WANTED, Small BUNGALOW, for hot weather. Address "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

TO LET, for 6 months from 1st June a FURNISHED FLAT, comprising four spacious rooms, three bathrooms, and kitchen, overlooking the University Gardens. Rs. 200 per month. Apply to "D. N." care of this Paper.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Messina Oranges for Sale. Rs. 6 per case. Apply F. FISCHER and Co., 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Found it very clean and very comfortable. Food excellent and nicely served. Xmas dinner especially was particularly good—Manager doing all in his power to render their stay most thoroughly enjoyable.—Geo. PO—ND Major."

MATHERAN.—LORD'S HOTEL For Invalids and the Convalescent, highly recommended by Dr. Khory, M.D., Lt.-Colonel Reporter, Dr. Surveyor, M.D., Dr. A. Modi, Dr. F. S., G.G.M.C., Dr. B. S. Shroff, Dr. Darra Dastoor, Dr. Deesana, Dr. N. N. Katrak, etc., etc.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FLORAL PRESENTATIONS, Floral Bouquets, Wreaths, Flower Sprays, Baskets, ready and made to order. Apply HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR, is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters, has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 20 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, [illegible] India. Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year [illegible] Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Town in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

[illegible] and at 8, Dalhousie Square, [illegible].

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 aviary with birds standing 5 ft high

The property of an Army Medical Officer.—

One clinical microscope with immersion lens complete, boxes of prepared slides, harness, books, wearing apparel, etc.

1 case 2 new military saddles with girths.

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, glassware, crockery, &c.

1 D.-B. B.-L. rifle by George Smith, maker to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

1 Banjo in case in excellent order.

1 open-faced keyless silver watch by John Jones, very little used.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramdas Ruttonsey.—

D. B. 51 L. C. 110-113—4 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings, 35" by 37 1-2-38 yards.

D. B. 51 L. C. 114-118—5 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings, 35" by 37 1-2-38 yards.

D. B. 51 L. C. 119-123—5 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings, 35" by 37 1-2-38 yards.

D B 41 L. C 75-76—2 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings, 33" by 37 1-2 yards.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. City of Edinburg—

J A 31856-58—3 bales grey yarn No. 40s.
31819-21—3 bales grey yarn No, 34s.

Damaged by sea water.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Canjee Jaitha—

E D B 332 146 1 case Poonjee Lawns
E D B 329-152 1 case Poonjee Lawns

AT 2-P.M.

1 surat buffalo with young calf giving 6 seers of milk at present.

A few pneumatic new and second-hand bicycles.

2 sets of single harness for 15-2 and 14-2 hands.

1 childs rubber tyred bicycle.

3 cows with calves.

1 strong-built victoria in good order.

1 double-seated brougham open on sides.

1 handsome dog car.

1 serviceable office shigram,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Jehanghir Jamsetjee Colett.

1 English-built open phaeton by Windover and a pair of showy bay walers going in single and double harness, and a set of double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. Jane Marshall, consisting of diamond, sapphire and moonstone rings, diamond and pearl bracelets and brooches, gold wristlet with watch, gold and silver wristlets, gold necklace and locket, watch chain, gold sovereigns, leather dressing case, hair and cloth brushes, thermometer, and sundry articles.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the handsome and valuable blackwood and teakwood drawing-room and bed-room furniture, first-rate ebonized upright grand piano nearly new, rich oil paintings and other pictures, gauze curtain, Indian carpet, etc., the property of A. Caron, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs Birkmayel Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kesowjee Purshotum and Co.

100 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches, 14 oz., Hastins Mill, of November 1898 shipment, of which 96 bales arrived per s s India and 4 bales per s s Vadala, from Calcutta.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties in Baloo Sarang Street, commonly called Bhosari Moholla, and Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort.

In pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim by an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage bearing date the 24th day of September, 1896, and made between Bai Heerabai, widow of Bomanjee Byramjee Kolah, Rustomjee Bomonjee Kolah and Framjee Bomanjee Kolah of the first part, Jafferjee Vallibhai Mahomedalli Vallibhai, Tyaballi Vallibhai, Husonali Vallibhai, Sons of Vallibhai Khanbhai, Amoolakbai widow of the said Vallibhai Khanbhai, and Raembai, Aminabai, and Coorlumbai daughters of the said Vallibhai Khanbhai of the second part and the said Nooroodin Ebrahim of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates herein undermentioned by order of the said Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim, the following parcels of land, hereditaments and premises (unless the premises have in the meantime been disposed of by private contract on account and at the risk of the said parties to the said Indenture of the second part, and of any person or persons interested therein.

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1899, at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground standing in the book of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Surajmal Gangaram Gulraj Gangaram and Gulabrai Gangaram together with the messuages tenement or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarang Street on the west side thereof in the subdistrict of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 24 and 25, but now under Street Nos. 30, 32 and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarang street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suekoor but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhai Lalji but now of Valibhai Khanbhai.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 4 P. M.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being in Baloo Sarang Street commonly called Bhusari Moholla on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 275 square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the names of Soorajmul Gangaram, Goolraj Gangaram and Gulabrai Gungaram and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Balloo Sarang Street aforesaid on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khatri Moosa Jooma but now of the said Vallebhai Khanbhai being the hereditaments first herein before described and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putena but now of Abdulla Hussein which said premises were assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos. 23 and 24 but are now assessed under street Nos. 76, 78.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of March 1899 at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of and in Baba Dhaboo Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 2711 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhaboo Street on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Cawa and on or towards the South by the house of Caderbhai Mullemanjee which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes under Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141 and ward No. 6875.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TILES, RAFTERS &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Military Works, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 20th February 1899 at 2 p.m., at Colaba in the Gun Carriage Factory's Compound a quantity of tiles and empty cement casks.

Also at 3-30 p.m., at the Marine Lines store-yard, a quantity of old rafters, teak battens, tiles, unserviceable pickaxes and powras, broken small cart, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	58	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings on MONDAY, 20th February, 1899, at 2 p.m.—

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

(2) To declare Dividend.

(3) To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.

(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary,
Bombay, 16th February 1899.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 4-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 20th February 1899, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1898, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th February to WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1899.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the next MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S EXAMINATION under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891, is POSTPONED from Wednesday, the 1st March, to WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1899.

S. M. EDWARDES,
for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's office, 17th February, 1899.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents
Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents
Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 395 OF 1897.

LALLJEE MANSING alias LALSING MANSING ....Plaintiff.

vs.

1 RAMDEEN GAYADEEN, 2 LALLJEE alias LALSING MANSING, 3 AJUDHYALAL BACHULAL, 4 RAGHOWANAND DEVIDEEN, 5 SHAMSAHAL MISIR, 6 The HONORABLE MR. BASIL LANG ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of September 1898, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, chawls and temples standing thereon, situate at Nagpada Tank Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, under Ward E No. 688, 689 and 690, and Street Nos. 72, 74 and 76, and containing by Admeasurement 258, (two hundred and fifty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bellasis Junction Road, and on the west and South by the Nagpada Mastan Tank Street, and on the North by the property of Sakarkar Bhandari, and Bohra Kumroodin.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, temples standing thereon, situate, lying and being near new Nagpada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Shett Davidas' house, on the West by the Government land, on the South, by the Hajari Street, and on the North by Mahomed Bengali's house, containing by admeasurement 296 (Two hundred and ninety-six) square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 614 and 615, street Nos. 1 and 3, together with all houses, outhouses, stables, buildings, yards, gardens, ways waters, watercourses, easements, rights and things appurtenant or reputed as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ACCURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

IMPORTANT Technicalities explained with Lives of Prophets, Notes and Commentaries.
Price Rs. 3 before 2nd April, 1899, afterwards Rs.
By SHAIK MOHMED ISFAHANI,
Prof. Persian and Arabic,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness ([illegible]) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	[illegible]
Examination and Certificate	[illegible]
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water 7-9m., 9-30a. Low water, 2 29m., 1-30a.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Oval, opening day.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Indian Guarantee Association, Oriental Buildings, 2 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m.
Indian Textile Journal Company, Meadow Street, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Open Single Racquets Tournament.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Arabian gazelle (Gazella Arabica) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

MUSIC AT THE HORSE SHOW.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1s Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform a programme of music at the Horse Show, this evening, from 4 to 6 p.m.

THEFT AT THE CAMA HOSPITAL.—Rewa, a Hindu nurse, employed at the Cama Hospital, has reported to the police the theft of a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs 125, from an open box in her room on the premises. The ornament was last seen safe about two weeks ago.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—A Hindu girl, aged eight years, daughter of one Succaram Marooti, a labourer, of Nowroji Hill, was, on Friday afternoon, enticed away to a bye-lane at Nagdavi Street, and there robbed of all her gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 46. The girl stated that a Hindu boy, whom she could not indentify, induced her to accompany him to a sweetmeat shop, but instead of that he took her to a bye-lane.

THE HORSE SHOW.—The time of judging exhibits is stated in our advertisement columns. Horses and carriages should be on the ground by 2-45 p.m. at latest, as punctuality must be observed. Stabling for horses has been provided to protect them from the sun. Entrance for exhibits and 8 anna enclosure on the Secretariat side of the Oval, and Rs. 2 to the enclosure on the Back Bay side. A special feature this year is the 8-anna enclosure, which we hope to see well patronized. Pony jumping commences at 5-0 p.m., and the driving competition at 5-45.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of January last 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the presidency magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 1 horse 2 he-buffaloes and 31 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment; and 302 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 32 carmen for overloading their carts and 10 offenders warned and discharged by the magistrates.

BURGLARY AT KANDAWADY.—Rungoobai, a Hindu woman, who resides at Kandawady, locked the door of her room on Friday afternoon, and went to the Kalbadavie Post Office, leaving the place in charge of an acquaintance, named Sookee, a Hindu married woman. When Ragoobai returned home about three hours after, she found the staple on the door wrenched off, and the lock lying on the ground. On entering the place, she discovered that three wooden boxes had been broken open, and ornaments, and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,783 abstracted therefrom. The police have detained the woman Sookee and her husband, pending further inquiries.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Narayen Govind, a clerk in the "Times of India" office, has reported to the police, that about a fortnight ago he locked his house at Kakadwady, Girgaum, on account of the prevalence of plague in the locality, and went to reside with his family at Santa Cruz. He used to visit his place in Bombay every day to see that everything was in order. When he went to his house as usual on Friday morning, he discovered that the place had been broken into, boxes and cupboards forced open, and jewellery and sundry articles of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,354 stolen.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon, one Abdul Kurrim, a sewer of gunny bags, noticed the dead body of a Mahomedan man, name unknown, floating on the surface of the water in the sea off the Carnac Bunder. Abdul informed the police, and the latter had the body towed to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore. The deceased appeared to be a man of the labouring class, and was apparently aged about twenty-five years. The body was dressed in a pair of trousers and a pyran. There were no external marks of violence on the body. On an examination of the clothes, the police found a key in the pocket of the pyran and three glass buttons in the holes of the pyran. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning, at Bori Bunder, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Abdul Rahiman Street, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Jeelekabai, aged four years and a-half. Deceased was the daughter of Gunny Abba, who resides at Abdul Rahiman Street. On the 28th ultimo deceased and her parents were taking their meal. The girl after finishing her food took up a naked kerosine oil lamp and went to the lavatory. A few minutes after she was heard screaming, and her father saw her clothes were in flames. He pulled off the burning clothes and extinguished the fire, but not before the girl had been extensively burnt over the chest, abdomen and thighs. She was treated at home by a hakim, but her contition grew worse, and on Friday lock jaw set in, and she died the same night. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT TO BURGLARS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ithoo Atmaram and Waman Moorar, noted burglars, were charged, at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 994, and currency notes and cash and other papers, of the aggregate value of Rs. 700, the whole being the property of Pertad Veniram Viao, a Marwari shroff. The complainant resides in a set of rooms on the ground floor of a chawl at the junction of Ghorupdeo and Albert Roads. He also carries on his business as a shroff in the same premises. On the night of the 15th ultimo complainant's shop was broken into and the whole of the property was carried away by the thieves from a locked box, the hasp of which was found to have been wrenched off. It appears that some cases of plague having occurred in the chawl complainant and his brother had been, since some days past, sleeping at night in the premises of the Kaiser-i-Hind Mills. The room next to complainant's shop was also vacated some days ago and the inmates were sent to a health camp. The police, on being informed, examined the place and ascertained that the thieves had entered the shop by forcing a wooden bar off a window in the adjoining empty room and then forcing open the door in the passage with an iron jimmy. The police found the jimmy in the shop and also a quantity of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 270, in the passage leading to the rear of the premises, probably dropped by the thieves in their hurry to leave the building. The police investigated the matter and after some days arrested the two accused. The major portion of the property was recovered from the wife of the second accused at Kalachowkey Road. A third man, Govind Mathara, is also implicated in the theft, but he has absconded from Bombay. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to two years' vigorous imprisonment each.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following report will be submitted by the directors at the second ordinary general meeting of the above company to be held, this afternoon, at the registered office, 27, Medows Street:—

Your directors beg to submit their report on the working of the company during the year ended 31st December 1898, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the same period. The first year's working, your directors are glad to say, has been satisfactory, showing a profit of Rs. 10,682-8-11, which your directors recommend to be disposed of as under:—Rs. 5,675 for the payment of a dividend, being at the rate of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the time being, and the balance, viz., Rs. 5,007-8-11, to the reserve fund account. The income-tax on the profit will be paid from the reserve fund. Almost the whole of the profit earned during the year under review has been derived from the English and Vernacular editions of the Indian Textile Journal. The results of the first year's working have induced your directors to take in hand certain other publications, which they hope will prove profitable. For the capital required for this purpose your directors propose to allot the remaining forty shares, for which they will be glad to receive applications.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists 6 Boyd Street Calcutta.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

THE first day's racing in connection with the Bombay meeting took place at Mahaluxmi on Saturday. The proceedings were decidedly successful, and augur well for the racing on Wednesday and Saturday. On the course before the numbers were hoisted for the first race, the attendance of natives was much larger than last year, while in the first enclosure a big assemblage was present. The lawn was gay, animated and picturesque with the smart gowns of ladies, while from the Byculla and Bombay Club tents members dispensed hospitality. During the afternoon the Band of the Shropshire Regiment discoursed sweet music. The arrival list was large, many smart performers from the up-country stables being present, the representatives from the training establishments in Madras, Jodhpore and Hyderabad being inspected with great interest by racing men on this side. Throughout the afternoon the fields were large, and the racing was really good. Nine animals went down for the New Stakes, for which Repentance was served up a hot favourite, but Samnite carried good place investments. The former had no difficulty in winning, while the confidence in Samnite was not misplaced. Considerable disappointment was occasioned backers in the Lilliput Stakes, for which Chester started favourite. He certainly presented a well-trained appearance, though against some of his opponents appeared to be on the small side. Panala, who was lightly backed at the last moment, went down to the post, moving well, and he won in meritorious style. There were only five starters for the Bombay Derby, and at the parade they came in for much inspection. Yildiz, the favourite, looked well and was in the pink of condition, and as soon as the market opened it was a case of laying good odds on him. Eclipse was not backed, but Nepal found plenty of supporters from those who, on principle, will not lay odds. The starting gate was used and it worked well. Barrister and Nepal set a cracking pace, but entering the straight Ebrahim sent Yildiz to the front. Both Nepal and Barrister struggled on, but could make no impression on the leader. Eclipse was never prominent. Some fine animals turned out for the Stand Plate, in which punters had another spell of misfortune. Kelso was a good favourite and Knockane was also heavily-backed all round. To give two stone to Knockane proved too much for him to successfully accomplish, and the Jodhpore horse won in the style of a good animal. Rags ran well in this race for five furlongs, and may gain winning brackets before the close of the meeting. For the Tom le Mesurier stakes the public fancy was Taisseer, but the race was very open. The animals showed up well in the paddock, Pretender looking fresh. Nothing was better-trained than Orphan, and she was greatly fancied by the shrewd division, much money going on at the last moment. He won full of running, and the time stamps the victory as a meritorious performance. Pretender ran well and Romeo was also prominent throughout. The Gaye Cup was the last item on the programme, and although there were seven runners the public would have nothing but Pansy, who was made the medium of a big plunge. The bookmakers, too, seemed to think it was all over bar shouting, and were not at all anxious to take the odds; indeed, many refused to transact business. The issue was never in doubt, and Pansy came home a gallant winner. Guy Fawkes, a new purchase of Mr. Hunter's, went well and is evidently more than useful. He only requires a few more gallops to win a nice race. Ebrahim was very successful, as he rode three winners and was second twice, while Greenhalgh rode with good judgement in steering Knockane to victory. The programme was as follows:—

The New Stakes.—Rs. 350. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Horses landed since 1st August, 1898. Weight—W. A. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 150: once 3 lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; oftener, 7lbs. Allowances—Galloways, 7lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150, 3lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's Repentance 8st 13lbs	Ebrahim	1
Mr Hajee I Hajee Oosman's Samnite 9st 2lbs	Greenhalgh	2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Khaboor 8st 10lbs	Heeroo	3
Chief of Kagal's Curzon 8st 13lbs	Nana	0
H H Aga Khan's Paragon 8st 10lbs	Mooktar	0
Mr Jahsem Bhusahan's Nadershah 8st 10lbs	Johnson	0
Mr D E's Maswood 8st 7lbs	G B Mahomed	0
Mr S A W's Dervish 8st 7lbs	Chuggan	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's Benaparte 8st 7lbs	Soda	0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Repentance, 4 to 1 Samnite, 5 to 1 Maswood, 12 to 1 others.

The lot were despatched to a good start, Bonaparte showing the way, Samnite being in the rear. Khaboor assumed the lead, with Maswood, Repentance next and Samnite, who had made up a lot of ground, close up. Repentance had the inside berth of coming round the bend, where Samnite challenged, but he failed to reach the favourite who won by a length; three-quarters of length divided the second and third, with Maswood close up fourth.—Time—1 min. 8 secs.

The Lilliput Stakes.—Rs. 1,750. Winner Rs. 1,600 second, Rs. 100 third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties Winners since 30th April, 1896 once, 4lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener, 10 lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs 200 or over of the aggregate value Rs 2,000, 3lbs Rs 3,000 5lbs Rs 5000 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May 1898 3lbs Maidens 4lbs Ponies which have not won a race value Rs 150, 3lbs (accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Panala 9st 4lbs	Ryder	1
Mr Artin A Essayie's Chester 8st 8lbs	Ebrahim	2
Mr D D's Muktar 8st 10lbs	G. B. Mahomed	3
Mr A Sattar's Dumbarton 9st 13lbs	Thompson	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Malta 9st 4lbs	Heeroo	0
Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's Driver 9st 4lbs	Greenhalgh	0
Mr S K S's Grand Flaneur 8st 10lbs	Johnson	0
Mr S A W's Gift 7st 10lbs	Chuggan	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Chester, 3 to 1 Driver, 4 to 1 Malta, 6 to 1 Muktar, 10 to 1 others.

Panala got smartly off at the fall of the flag and came away with a clear lead from Malta, Muktar and Chester. At the two-furlong post Malta was beaten and Chester drew closer to Panala. Entering the straight Ebrahim called on Chester, and the little chesnut responded gamely. The issue was never in doubt as Panala came on full of running and won with ease by a length. Muktar half-a-length away was third, and Driver was placed fourth.—Time—1 min. 8 secs.

The Bombay Derby.—Rs. 2,000. Winner, Rs. 1,860; second, Rs 150; and third, Rs 50. For Arabs. Weight—W A Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1896 once, 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs 200 or over of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 3lbs, Rs 3,000, 5lbs; Rs 5,000 or over, 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Galloways, 7lbs.; Maidens, 1st May, 1898, 3lbs; Maidens, 7lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs 500, 3lbs (accumulative).—Distance—1½ mile

H H Aga Khan's Yildiz 9st 3lbs	Ebrahim	1
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's Nepal 8st 10lbs	Greenhalgh	2
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's Barrister 7st	Normahomed	3
Mr Lyndon's Eclipse 9st 4lbs	G B Mahomed	0
Mr Farmer's Kaparthala 8st 10lbs	Wiles	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Yildiz, 5 to 1 against Eclipse and Nepal, 12 to 1 Barrister and Kaparthala.

Barrister got off first and made the running, with Nepal second, Eclipse and Yildiz being steadied. This order was maintained until two furlongs from home, when Eclipse was done for. Yildiz was then sent to the front, and won in a canter by two lengths, half-a length dividing Nepal and Barrister. Kaparthala was fourth and Eclipse last.—Time—2mins. 56secs.

The Stand Plate.—Rs. 2,000. Winner, Rs. 1,800; second, Rs. 150 and third, Rs. 50. For all horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners, since 30th April, 1886: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over of the aggregate value Rs. 2,000, 3lbs. Rs. 3,000 5lbs. Rs. 5,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May, 1898, 3lbs. Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance—1 mile.

Mr S K S's Knockane 8st 4lbs	Greenhalgh	1
Mr Akerman's Kelso 10st 3lbs	Ebrahim	2
Mr A Sattar's Redoubt 9st 7lbs	Foster	3
Mr A M's Marwarri 9st 7lbs	G B Mahomed	0
Mr W A Cochrane's Rags 9st 4lbs	Ryder	0
Capt Sclater Booth's Captain Cook 9st 4lbs	Johnson	0
Capt H G Benn's Antoinette 8st 4lbs	Heeroo	0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Kelso, 4 to 1 Knockane, 6 to 1 Rags and Marwari, 12 to 1 others.

Redoubt got away badly at the start, prominent among the runners being Rags, Knockane, and Kelso. Knockane galloped along in grand style and quickly occupied a conspicuous position, Kelso being close up. Three furlongs from home Redoubt and Captain Cook passed Rags, who died away, and Kelso could never get on even terms with Knockane who won easily by two clear lengths, one length between Kelso and Redoubt, with Captain Cook fourth, and Marwarri fifth.—Time—1min. 46secs.

The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes. Rs. 1,750. Winner, Rs. 1,600; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1896; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000, 3lbs., Rs. 3,000, 5lbs., Rs. 5,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May, 1898, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs., Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 150 3lbs. (accumulative). Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's Orphan 8st 12lbs	Ryder	1
Mr Ali bin Amir's Pretender 9st 6lbs	Soda	2
Mr D D's Taisseer 9st 8lbs	G B Mahomed	3
Capt Stannu's Sahib 9st 6lbs	Native	0
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's Rustum 9st 4lbs	Nana	0
Mr Lyndon's Centaur 9st 3lbs	Thompson	0
Mr A Sattar's Ringleader II 9st 1lb	Wiles	0
Mr B A Davar's Rishan 8st 10lbs	Greenhalgh	0
Major Whatman's Meteor 8st 10lbs	Johnson	0
Mr S K S's Boulter 8st 10lbs	Govind	0
Mr A M's Romeo 8st 4lbs	Ebrahim	0

Betting: 5 to 2 Taisseer, 5 to 1 Centaur and Rishan, 8 to 1 Romeo and Orphan, 10 to 1 others.

Pretender and Ringleader got off after a short delay at the post, and made the running, from Romeo, Centaur, Taisseer, Meteor and Boulter being ahead of the remainder. Romeo assumed the command at the five-furlong post, and Taisseer and Orphan improved their places. Coming into the straight Romeo fell back, while Pretender and Orphan closed, and Ryder by judicious handling landed the latter a clever winner by a length. Taisseer half-a-length off was third and Romeo fourth. Time—1 min. 38 secs.

The Gaye Cup. Rs 1,750. Winner, Rs. 1,600; second, Rs. 100; and third, R 50. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W.I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1896: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 3lbs.; Rs. 3,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 5,000 or over 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs, 18lbs.; C. B., 21lbs.; Maidens, 1st May, 1898, 3lbs. Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's Pansy 9st 7lbs	Ebrahim	1
Mr Hajee Ismail Salt's Ocean 10st 3lbs	Forster	2
Mr R J Hunter's Guy Fawkes 7st 12lbs	Heeroo	3
Mr Lyndon's Waress 10st 1lbs	Capt Petre	0
Lt Col J Monteith's Nancy 9st 7lbs	Greenhalgh	0
Mr D D's on Freddie 9st 4lbs	Mahomed	0
Major P Gough's The Fawn 8st 12lbs	Wiles	0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Pansy, 5 to 1 against Ocean and Guy Fawkes, 8 to 1 Nancy, 12 to 1 Waress, Freddie, and The Fawn.

Nancy caused considerable delay as she would not join the horses, but the lot went away to a good start, Guy Fawkes leading the field. Nancy was sent to the front and made the running from Guy Fawkes, Ocean and Pancy. Three furlongs from home Nancy was beaten, and the three leaders rounded the corner, Pancy on the inside, but she shot to the front and won in good style by a length and a-half. A good struggle ensued for second place, and Ocean just beat Guy Fawkes by a head. Time—1min. 35secs.

GYMKHANA RACES AT MOUL ALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 16.

A GLANCE at the programme appended below will show that Secunderabad does not lack the primary element of racing. The entries for the races held at Moul Ali, to-day were abnormally large and the sport was splendid. Colonel Wolseley-Jenkins and the officers of the 19th Hussars were "At Home" on the course. The Races, infact, were got up by the officers of the 19th Hussars. The results are as follows:—

Cheshire Hoax Stakes—Rs. 35. For—All bona fide polo ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 100. Weights—Catch weights over 11st. 7lbs. Distance—3 Furlongs.

Capt Adams' Fysician 11st 7lbs	Mr Stapleton-Cotton	1
Mr Anthony's Paleface 11st 7lbs	Owner	2
Mr Lambert's Friar 11st 7lbs	Mr Harbord	3

Time—48 3-5 seconds. Won by two lengths. Distance between 2nd and 3rd a head.

Alexandra Sourr—Rs. 25 to the winner and Rs. 10 to the second. For—All ponies the bona fide property of N. C. O's in the Secunderabad District. Weights—Catch weights over 10st. 7lbs, Distance—3 Furlongs.

S S M Thorogood's Duches 10st 7lbs	Owner	1
Corpl Ainslie's Como 10st 7lbs	Owner	2
Quarter Master Sergt Ball's Wormwood 10st 7lbs	St Harrison	3

No time taken. Won by two lengths. Distance between 2nd and 3rd three lengths.

El Teb Cup—A cup value Rs. 45. For—All ponies the property of subalterns of the Secunderabad and Bolarum garison that have never won a rase value Rs. 5 and have not cost their present owners more than Rs. 500. Weights—Catch weights over 11st 7lbs. Distance—4 Furlongs.

Mr Orr's Mamani 11st 7lbs	Owner	1
Mr W S Anthony's Lashkar 11st 7lbs	Owner	2
Mr Franks' Triyiator 11st 7 lbs	Owner	3

Time 1 min 1 2-5 secs. Won by 1½ lengths. Distance between 2nd and 3rd one length.

Atbara Biennial—1st year Rs. 35. For—All chargers the bona fide property of officers of the dismounted services in Secunderabad and Bolarum. District Weights—Catch weights over 11st 7lbs. Distance—4 Furlongs.

Major Hay's Cuirassier 11st 7lbs	Owner	1
Capt Grech's Sally 11st 7lbs	Mr Stapleton-Cotton	2
Mr Taylor's Lo Ben 11st 7lbs	Mr Lumb	3

Time—1 min 2 secs. Won by a head. Distance between 2nd and 3rd two lengths.

Omdurman Charger Plate—Rs. 35. For—All bona fide chargers the property of officers of the Secunderabad and Bolarum garrisons that have never won a race value Rs. 50. Weights—Catch weights over 11st 7lbs. Distance—4 Furlongs

Mr W Stapleton-Cotton's Last chance 11st 7lbs	Owner	1
Mr Wingfield's Beelzebub 11st 7lbs	Mr Percy	2
Mr G Egerton's Smellfungus 11st 7lbs		3
Major Marsh's Shoofly 11st 7lbs	Owner	4

Time—58 secs. Won by 1 lengths. Distance between 2nd and 3rd two lengths.

Lincolnshire Poacher Stakes—Rs. 35. For—All ponies 13-3 and under. Weights—Walers 13-3 to carry 12st, Arabs 10st. 7lbs. C. B's 10st. Allowances—Weight for inches, Penalties—Winners once 5lbs. twice 10lbs. oftener a stone. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Rajah Lochan Chund's Nix 11st 5lbs	Mr Stapleton-Cotton	1
Major Hay's Bo Peep 11st 11lbs	Owner	2
Nawab Salam Jung's Bahadur 8st 5lbs	Native	3

Time—1 min. 28 1-5 seconds. Won by a length. Distance between 2nd and 3rd three lengths.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUP.

Names of boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H	M	S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	4	54	46
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	4	55	0
Teal	Mr W Murray	5	1	27
Midget	Officers, R A	5	4	15
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	5	5
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5	5	32
Coralie	Mr E H Byrne	Gave up		

Course No. 5—Cup won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Meg 3rd prize won by Teal.

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	Handicap M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
H M S Magdala's Galley	3-10	Capt H L Fleet	5 3 50	1 45 40
H M S Magdala's Cutter No. 2	1-54	Lt C S Townsend	5 8 19	1 51 25
H M S Plassy's Cutter	1-54	Mr G Cheal	5 12 45	1 55 51
H M S Magdala's Cutter No. 1	1-54	Lt C S Townsend	5 30 3	2 13 9
H M S Tenasserim's Cutter	Scr	Do	5 33 15	2 18 15
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter No. 2	Scr	Do	Did not finish	
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter No. 1	0-57	Do	Do	

Course No. 1—1st prize won by H M S Magdala's Galley, 2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter No. 2, and 3rd prize won by H M S Plassy's Cutter.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUP.

Names of Boats	Handicap M	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4 55 48	1 25 48
Kismet	13	Mr W P Symonds	5 6 45	1 23 45
Chita	4	Mr E Comber	5 1 12	1 33 12
Melody	7	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 7 21	1 30 21
Isca	13	Mr J P Crystal	5 14 50	1 31 50
Mannikin	15	Officers, R A	5 22 23	1 3[illegible] 23
Eileen	22	Mr C A R Crommelin	Gave up	
Hulda	29	Mr D K Love	Did not start	

Course No. 5—Cup won by Kismet, 2nd prize won by Turquoise, 3rd prize won by Melody.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Captain J. A. Douglas to be 2nd Squadron Commander pro tem., and to remain seconded whilst employed on the Staff. Captain Willoughby to be 2nd Squadron Commander pro-tem, Captain James to be 3rd Squadron Commander pro tem. Captain Turner to be 4th Squadron Commander pro tem. 26th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant Cauntze to be Wing Officer. 21st Madras Pioneers—2nd Lieutenant Darley, from the Devonshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer 10th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Browne to be Adjutant. 16th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant Magrath to be Adjutant. Major Williams, 32nd Field Battery, at Jhansi, is about to be transferred to a Field Battery at home. The following troops will attend the Attock manœuvres:—Nos 2 and 3 Mountain Batteries; the Inniskillings, Dorsets, West Surrey and Somersetshire Regiments; the 4th and 5th Companies Sappers; the 1[illegible] Sikhs and 36th Sikhs; the [illegible]th Punjab Infantry; the [illegible]th Gurkhas and one company of Guides and [illegible]pany 25th P. I. and two companies of the [illegible] Punjab Infantry and two field troops 18th Bengal Cavalry.

EVENING PARTY IN HONOUR OF MISS MANNING.

THE members of the National Indian Association Poona Branch, gave an evening party, on Saturday, in honour of Miss Manning, at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Bungalow. A large number of European and Native gentlemen, together with their families, were present.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Sahabudin Roge, in explaining the object of the meeting, said: We have assembled here for the purpose of welcoming Miss Manning, the Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association in England. This is the second visit of Miss Manning to India. She is in constant communication with the many branches of the Association scattered all over India. Mrs. Kirkham, their late Honorary Secretary, with whom they had the honour to visit the home schools in the city and whose name they could only mention with gratitude, he hoped might soon get home and fill the post.

Dr. Bhandarkar said Miss Manning, who might have led a life of ease, had made it her ambition in life and her object to do good to the subject race and to improve the intercourse between European and Native races, promoting a good understanding between them, and that Miss Manning had done by endeavouring to elevate them and improve the intercourse between European and Native ladies.

Miss Manning in returning thanks said: When in Calcutta I had the opportunity of seeing Lady Curzon, and I am glad to say that she has promissed to take an interest there. In Madras, where she had lately been, there was steady work going on, and in Bombay I managed to enlist Lady Sandhurst and Sir Charles Ollivant. I am sorry to learn that the Poona committee is at present in abeyance for want of a Secretary. I don't know many ladies to whom I could apply for assistance. But Poona has done good work, and I hope to see a secretary appointed before I leave India, probably next Saturday.

Miss Manning, then, referring to the works of the Society in England, under the presidency of Lord Hobbhouse, said how pleased they were to welcome the sons of any Native gentlemen. She spoke of the the ignorance which prevailed at home of Indian affairs. She referred to the great signs of progress done in education by women.

Mrs. Sorabjee rose and thanked Miss Manning on behalf of the ladies present for the kind interest shown in the welfare of their sons and daughters.

Mr. Phatak then announced that Mrs. Sarah Woldreth had kindly consented to become the Secretary of the Poona Branch, which announcement was received with loud and prolonged applause.

THE KHOTI BILL.

MEETING AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, FEB. 18.

A crowded and enthusiastic public meeting of the Khots of Ratnagiri district was held at Ratnagiri, on Saturday, the 18th instant, in Mr. Phadke's, bungalow, under the presidency of Baba Saheb Phadke. Delegates from all talukas and others, including the Honourable Mr. Kharer attended. Mr. Bhaskar Ramchandra Nanal proposed, and Mr. Kulkarni and others supported, a resolution protesting against the Khoti Act Amendment Bill, urging Government to withdraw or amend the bill and to remove objections specifying the principal defects of the measure Mr. Damle, pleader, proposed that a memorial on the same lines be sent to Government by the Secretary. Mr. Bodas proposed the appointment of a committee of about thirty leading Khots from all talukas to collect information and wait upon Government and take other steps to protect the rights of the Khots. It was resolved to collect funds and thanks were voted to the Honourable Mr. Khare and to the members of the Council who had opposed the Bill. Mr. Khare having replied, the meeting terminated with thanks to the chairman amidst great enthusiasm.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST IN AKOLA

The Dasturji Saheb Kaikhosroo Jamaspaji Jamaspasa Dasturji and his party arrived at Akola on Saturday the 4th instant to perform the wedding ceremony of Dastur Peshotonji Jamshedji's grandson and granddaughter. He was most cordially received on alighting from the carriage, on the platform. A band played the National Anthem and all present received him most honourably. He was conducted to the waiting room where all taking their seats he was presented with two shawls, one by the Zoroastrian community of Akola and another by Dastur Peshotanji, together with rich garlands of flowers. Afterwards he was conveyed in a grand procession to the bridegroom's bungalow, the band all the while playing music. On arrival at the residence, the ladies of the family, richly dressed in gay attire, welcomed him most enthusiastically. On Bhusaval station, when the train arrived, the Zoroastrian community of that place received him with great eclat and conducted him to the Agiary, where breakfast was served; and when the train left all gave him cheers and presented him with garlands. For all this the Dasturji most cordially thanked his friends.

ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DERAILMENT OF A WAGGON.

ON Saturday evening, some shunting operations were going on on the up line at the Mahim Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, when a waggon derailed at the diamond crossing point, blocking the up line. The accident caused a serious detention of the traffic on the up line, and all the trains had to be detained for two hours beyond the Mahim Station. Arrangements were quickly made to work the up-trains on the down line between the Mahim and Bandora Stations, and the traffic was thus continned pending the re-railment of the waggon. Yesterday morning the derailed waggon was righted and the up line having been cleared, the traffic was restored. Fortunately the accident did not result in personal injuries.

THE LATE SIR JAMSHEDJEE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a list of subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 3rd Baronet Memorial Fund.

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart	1,500
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit	1,000
Bai Avabai Framjee Petit	1,000
Mr Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit	1,000
Mr Nowrojee N Wadia, C I E	1,000
Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros	750
Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	500
Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	500
Mr Rustomjee Sorabjee Powwala	300
Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee Dustur Camdin	275
Mr Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata	250
Mr Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, C S I	200
Messrs Eduljee Framjee Allbless Sons	200
Mr Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash	200
Bai Goolbai Bomanjee Petit	200
Mr Adamjee Peerbhoy	200
Mr Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C I E	200
Sirdar Hajee Cassum Mitha	151
Messrs Jehangirjee, Dhunjibhoy and Pirojsha Bomanjee Petit	150
Mr Byramjee Jejeebhoy	150
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy	150
Mr Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett	125
Messrs Shapurjee Sorabjee and Ruttonsha Dadabhoy	101
Mr Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Hormarjee Wadia	100
Mr Currimbhoy Ibrahim	100
Messrs Bomanjee Jejeebhoy's Sons	100
Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee	100
Messrs Meherwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama	100
Mr Nowrojee Jehangir Gamudia	100
Mr Kavasha Sorabjee Powwala	100
Bai Soonabai Sorabjee Powwala	100
Dr Dhunjibhoy Rustomjee Wadia	100
Dr Thomas Blaney, C I E	100
Messrs Tulakchund and Shapurjee	100
H H The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, G C S I	100
Mr Jehangirjee Byramjee Dalal	100
Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustur Hoshang Jamasp	100
Dustur Bomanjee Jamaspjee, C I E	100
Sirdar Oomar Jamal	100
Messrs Sorabjee N Talati and Co	100
Mr Sorabjee Manockjee Damanwala	100
Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy	100
A Parsee	51
A Parsee Lady	51
Total	Rs. 12,104

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN RACQUET TOURNAMENT, 1899.

Lt H H Bond, R A
Lt S F Gosling, R H A } Monday 10 a.m.

Major King
Capt J G Greig } Monday 11 a.m.

J. P. GREIG,
Actg. Hony. Secy. Racquet.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

AN anomalous situation has arisen in connection with the young medical officers who recently received nominations for appointment in the R. A. M. C. These officers were sent to Netley Hospital to undergo the usual four months' course of instruction in company with the candidates who had won their position at the last open competition examination for entrance into the R. A. M. C. The officers, who had been nominated, however, were, from the date of their nominations, commissioned as full pay Lieutenants of the R. A. M. C. Whereas the candidates who had entered by competition, took up, as usual, the position of probationers, who do not rank as commissioned officers. Thus the nomination officers ranked before the competition-wallahs—an arrangement which has caused no little heart-burning. Among the two groups of candidates their relative positions will be settled by results of the outgoing examination at Netley Hospital. It is highly desirable that the War Office should come to some definite decision with regard to the relative positions of nomination officers and competition-wallahs; for, notwithstanding the recent concessions of military titles, the supply of candidates for the R. A. M. C. is below requirements; and it is feared that this state of affairs will continue for some time to come. Moreover, it is now becoming manifest that the pecuniary and other advantages, offered by the R. A. M. C. are not sufficient to draw young medical men in considerable numbers. Nominations will accordingly have in all probability to be resorted to till the present paucity of candidates disappears, unless the War Office is prepared to raise the rates of pay and render the conditions of service more favourable. Under these circumstances, it is decidedly advisable to remove any heart-burning which may be caused by an arrangement which confers such marked advantages on candidates who have already enjoyed the favour of escaping the competitive test for entry.—"C. & M. Gazette"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ujina 3,426 tons, Captain G S Withers sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, will sail (to-morrow) for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1,370 tons, Captain W N Oliver, sailed on Saturday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captan J E Sandilands, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain F Turner sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Karachi, Aden &c. with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain T E Smith, sailed to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and two cabin and 80 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain J R P Alexandor arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (3rd February) via coast port with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Lees, Mrs Rave, Mr Cooverjee and 4 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 702 tons, Captain, W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (16th February) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mrs Miss and master Wallis Mr Mrs Pennock and 28 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Bretannia 1969 tons commander E C Turner, arrived in harbour on 18th inst from Liverpool 20th January with a general cargo and Revd Daved S Van Horn, Mr Pedro Londes and Mrs Santanna as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Maria Teresa s	Norvich	Trieste, Jan 27
	Clyde s	Symons	Aden, Feb 13
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 16
	Warora s	Alexander	Calcutta, Feb 3
	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, Jan 20
19	Bengal s	Bareham	Shanghai

DEPARTURES

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Imaum s	Pemberthey	Antwerp
	Activ s	Anderson	Marseilles
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Sirdhana s	Smith	Zanzibar, &c
	Clan Fraser s	Oliver	Havre
	Ujina s	Withers	Calcutta
	Egypt s	Langbourne	Aden
	Nadir s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c
19	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta
	Bombay s	Turner	Jeddah via Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Clyde, for Aden.
" Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—23 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.; 11 bales skins R Muncherjee Kooka; 434 cwt myrabollams R J Ratnagar

FOR HULL.

Castello s—1049 cwt myrabollams Jethabhai Premjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Ross s—250 cwt coir yarn Corjee Doongersey, 100 cwt coir yarn Mooljee Burridas

Venus s—330 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 220 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 2101 cwt gingelly seed Owen and Okell, 2002 cwt myrabollams S H Esmail and Co, 999 cwt myrabollams E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Graham s—20 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamall 1,010 cwt teelseed Glade and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Melbridge s—2,000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co, 100 bales cotton V P H Reddy and Co, 500 cwt myrabollams N Futtehally and Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA

Maria Teresa s—1,500 cwt myrabollams Jethabhai Premjee

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—164 bales twist N B Mody and Co, 100 bales cotton R S Woonwalla and Co 50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co. 50 bales twist The Union S and M Co, 175 bales twist, and 12 cwt peacockfeathers H A Esmail and Co, 14 cwt curroo roots and 25 cwt sharkfins P F Talati 320 cwt sharkfins and 52 cwt fishmaws Rehimtoola Dhunji and Co, 10 cwt fishmaws and 10 cwt sharkfins M I Khatow.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist The Union S and M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co, 500 bale cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th February, 1899.

1. There will be drill for the members of the Bandora detachment at Santa Cruz on Monday next the 20th instant, at 6-45 a.m.
Dress—Drill order.

2. The Squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m. for Regimental drill with the Body Guard and Mounted Police.
Dress—Drill order—Khaki.

3. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday 22nd, for all members from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

1. Orderly Officer for this week—Lieut J Fairclough.
Orderly Sergt No. 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder.
Orderly Sergt No. 2 Company—Sergt J J Marsland.

2. The "Gatacre Cup" teams will parade as follows—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound, at 9 p.m. to-morrow Tuesday.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 9 p.m. tomorrow Tuesday.

3. The "Gatacre Cup" Competition will take place at Colaba as follows—
No. 1 Company at 7 a.m. sharp on Wednesday 22nd instant.
No. 2 Company at 4 p.m. sharp on Saturday 25th instant
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. There will be drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.

5. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort on Tuesday at Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday.

6. The "Carter Cup" for teams of 5 from Sub-divns. will be decided on the morning of 26th February. Competitors who are taking part in the Carbine Association Meeting will count their scores in the Association Matches towards the cup. The 1st Scores made at 200 yards will count at that range. No coaching allowed.

7. There will be Class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Thursday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m., and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time.)

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

1. The Drills &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday) the 20th instant, and Thursday, the 23rd instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow Tuesday the 21st instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow Tuesday the 21st instant, and Thursday the 23rd instant.
(4) Indo-British Institute—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 20th instant.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.
(6) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 24th instant.
(7) "F" Company—At 8-15 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 20th instant, at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

BATTALION PARADE.

(8) Gymkhana end of the parade ground on Saturday the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m., for Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly, agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY Papers for perusal in the Morning and Noon at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also Home-Papers and Magazines.
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
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Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
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PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

CIGARETTES:—
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and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
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BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, of Rs. 10,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent. yesterday, to 111 1-4; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 102 3-4; 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-15 per cent., to £66 3-8. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 117; also Paris Exchange on London, at 25·18 1-2 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. For Discount on 3 months' sight Short London Bills, 2 1-8 per cent. was quoted, and for 6 month's sight Indian Bank Bills, 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 27 1-2 per oz.; while in New York the metal was 1-8 cent., lower, at 59 3 4 cents per oz., damand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·86 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £81. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £30,000 in Silver, and £40 000 in Gold to Bombay; £20,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

A recovery of 1-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols to-day to 111 5-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., and was again quoted at 103; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·18 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 117; Rupee Securities at £66 3-8; and 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 7-8d. There was no further change in Bar Silver, 27 1-2d. per oz. still being quoted; and in New York the metal remained at 59 3-4 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·86 dollars.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation yesterday was 28s. February-March shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal; for Brown Rapeseed, 33 1-4s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; for Linseed, 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 16,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans was quoted at 3 7-16d. per lb.; Broach descriptions of East Indians were 1-16d. higher; and American Arrivals declined 3-64 to 1-16d. to 3 5-16d. per lb. for February, and 3 11-32d. for June-July delivery. The Manchester Market was firm.

Spot Mid. Americans declined 1-32d. in Liverpool to-day, to 3 13-32d; and American Arrivals advanced 1-32d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. for February delivery, and 3 3-8d. for June-July. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals firm; the Manchester market continued firm. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amounted to 65,000 bales, being 6,000 bales less than in the week preceding. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 4,000 bales lower, at 73,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 34,000 bales greater, at 121.000 bales The total Stock increased by 30,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,784,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 6 5-8 cents per lb.; May Futures declined 6 points, to 6·29 cents per lb., and August 4 points, to 6·31 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained to-day at 6 5·8 cents per lb.; Futures were 4 points higher for May and 3 points for August. at 6·33 and 6·34 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 8,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,100,000 bales, compared with 9,000,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Our local cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a small business passing. Exporters bought 200 bales "Fully good" Bengal at Rs. 121 per candy, 100 "Fine" Bengal at Rs. 128, 100 Oomrawatti at Rs. 134 1-2, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 136; and the mills purchased 200 Bhownagger at Rs. 140, 100 Bengal at Rs. 123, 100 Kowtha at Rs. 140, 300 Akote at Rs. 134, 200 Julgaum at Rs. 132, 200 Chopda at Rs. 134, 200 Chalisgaum at Rs. 128, 300 Julgaum at Rs. 129. "Good" Broach, for March delivery was quoted at Rs. 157; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 137; and "Fully-good" Bengal, May, at Rs. 122.

WHEAT AND SEED.—A small business is doing, in a steady market; prices are without any quotable change.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,988	bales.
Wheat	3,655	cwts.
Linseed	9,577	,,
Rapeseed	3,065	,,
Gingellyseed	9,732	,,
Groundnuts	1,333	,,
Castorseed	7,175	,,
Rice	9,042	,,

Freights have been quiet to-day. Small lots for Antwerp were reported done at 195 per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No business was reported either way and rates remained at their opening level throughout the day, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4d	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4d	,,
Credits 3 months, sight	1s 4 5-32d	,,
Francs	1·70 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER—Rates opened at 99 3-4 and 99 7-8 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Money and Account respectively, and advanced in a steady market. 1-8 per cent. in the former position to 99 7-8; for Three 94 was quoted.

SHARES are dull in tone. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,265 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, FEB. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here, yesterday.

The Florio Rubattino S N Company's Steamer Bormida, left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 16th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 18th inst. from Bombay.

The same Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 18th inst., "en route" to Bombay.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 3rd January, 1899:—

	Jan 3.			Jan. 10.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,92,218	2	6	1,87,01,781	8	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,43,32,018	6	7	5,00,38,483	4	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,46,337	3	5	5,71,740	12	3
Sundries	32,44,466	0	5	22,48,976	15	1
Rs.	10,26,65,039	12	11	10,06,61,957	8	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,64,906	0	0	57,90,139	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,62,393	0	0	70,57,453	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,74,44,253	14	8	1,78,58,657	14	6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,25,913	9	11	1,80,12,758	10	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,81,68,561	14	7	1,79,69,746	8	1
Balances with other Banks	12,64,156	0	5	8,88,109	7	6
Bullion	1,405	1	0	1,405	1	0
Dead Stock	12,97,608	13	10	12,95,812	10	11
Stamps	12,684	4	0	12,671	6	3
Sundries	19,00,706	10	3	18,14,827	7	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,83,088	10	2	1,21,29,152	13	1
Do. at Branches	1,83,34,376	14	1	1,78,31,253	8	9
Rs	10,26,65,039	12	11	10,06,61,957	8	10

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 18.

10 p.m.	72·5

SUNDAY—FEBRUARY 19.

6 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m	75·5
2 p.m	80·0
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DIAS—February 3, at St. George's Hospital, Fort, Bombay, Joseph Sylvester, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Mrs and Mr P Dias, European General Hospital, Aden, aged 19 years, 5 months and 14 days. Deeply mourned.

"If thou shouldst call me to resign,
What most I loved—it never was mine,
I only yield Thee, what is Thine,
Thy will be done."

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DOHERTY—February 2, at 33, Alice-street, Sale, near Manchester, the wife of G B Doherty, of a daughter.

MUIRHEAD—January 27, at Anson-road, Cricklewood, the wife of D J Muirhead, late of Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FORD—January 28, at Bath, widow of C G E Ford, Surgeon-Major H M's Indian Army.

HAWKINS—January 28, at Dean of Clonfert, Dublin, Sophia, daughter of late Very Rev T Hawkins.

MORTEN—January 26, at Ivy hall, Richmond. V Morten, Barrister-at-law, aged 23.

PLOWDEN—January 31, at Redcliffe sq., T I C Plowden, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 89.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HAYWARD—OTTO—February 8, at All Souls Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev C H Reynolds. Senior Chaplain, Captain W D Hayward, I M S, to Helen Otto, sister of W R Criper, F C S, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

JACOB—February 16, at Allahabad, at the residence of her son, C V Jacob, Assistant Registrar of the High Court of Judicature. N-W P, Caroline Emily Jacob, widow of the late A W Jacob, late a merchant at Cawnpore, and daughter of the late Captain W Joyce, Her Majesty's British Foces, aged 80 years.

McARTHUR—February 14, at "Herne Hill," Mussoorie. N-W P, Captain G W McArthur, Irrigation Branch, D P W (Retired) aged 61 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1899.

Le President est mort! Vive le President! President Faure having succumbed to a fit of apoplexy on Thursday night, on Saturday the National Assembly, composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, sitting in Congress at Versailles, elected M. E. Loubet, President of the Senate, to be Chief Magistrate of the Republic for the next seven years. The interregnum could scarcely have been more brief in a monarchy, where the son becomes King as soon as the King his father has breathed his last sigh. In the United States an approximation to this rapid devolution of functions exists, in the institution of a Vice-President, who, on the demise of the Chief Magistrate, at once becomes President and holds office for the unexpired portion of the term of four years. The French system is scarcely less prompt. It confers on the new President the advantage of being deliberately chosen for the high position; he is not the accident of an accident. M. Loubet has been elected by a majority—483 votes against the 270 obtained by M. Meline—larger actually and proportionately than that given to his predecessor, M. Faure. He may be said to represent the principle of what is known as "Republican Concentration"—the union of Republicans of all shades, shutting out the Royalists who have rallied to the Republic on the one hand, and the Socialists and extreme Democrats on the other. M. Meline, who, as Prime Minister for two years, sought and accepted the support of all parties, the Right included, and M. Dupuy, the chief of the present Ministry, "refused to oppose" the President of the Senate, which may be taken to mean that they saw that his success was certain. M. Meline, however, reconsidered that decision, only to find that second thoughts are not always the best. His defeat by a majority of nearly two to one makes M. Loubet's victory the more complete, President Loubet has already experienced the usual penalty of elevation to high office. M. de Beaurepaire has lost no time in denouncing him for the alleged crime of shielding Baron Reinach from prosecution in connection with the Panama scandals. It was his ill-fortune to have been Prime Minister when the accusations of bribery and corruption were hurled about, and he was driven from office in the general confusion that followed. But it has never been even alleged that he was smirched with Panama mud. M. Deroulede, who proposes to turn the funeral of the late President to account for a demonstration against his successor, is the famous anti-Semite. He reviled President Faure with equal violence three years ago, and predicted that before a year he would be sent back to his counter and his leather-apron. It is to be noted that the President of the Senate had the support of the Dreyfusites, and his defeated rival, M. Méline, that of the Anti-Revisionists. It is clear that in the two Houses of the French Parliament the latter are in a hopeless minority. But that shameless and discredited faction will not shrink from representing the election of M. Loubet as an affront to the Army. The statesman who laid a firm and unfaltering hand on the Anarchists five years ago, while bidding the Parisians to show greater coolness when the Ravachols threw their bombs, is not likely to be intimidated by the vilification and clamour of the Drumonts and the Derouledes.

A HOPE has been expressed by a distinguished Bombay citizen that the Improvement Trust will bring Bombay up to the level of London and other English cities in the housing of the people. Everyone will concur in the hope that a remedy will be found for the overcrowding in Bombay, which unquestionably constitutes a grave danger to the public health and has contributed largely to the continuance of plague in our midst. But however flattering it might be to have it supposed that London is an example to Indian cities in this respect, it argues a complete unacquaintance with the actual state of things to hold the Metropolis of the Empire up as a model for Bombay to imitate. The very reverse is the fact, as we see from recent disclosures in the London Press. Mr. Balfour has owned that the evil is so great that it must be faced at all costs. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is of the same opinion. Speaking at Leeds, on the 27th January, he said: "The disastrous effect of the recent Workmen's Compensation Act in bringing about the dismissal of aged workmen must hasten the great question of the housing of the aged poor. Another question [illegible] faced is the housing of the people [illegible] the slum quarters of our great towns. These problems stare us in the face. In London and in some of our great towns you have the people—men, women and children—living, not occasionally, but from day to day, like pigs, in a single room. That is a condition of things terrible in the extreme; but we think it a far better thing to go and look after the Arabs in the Soudan and leave these pestering sores in our midst. There is also the necessity of seeing to the working men being able to find lodgings near their employment. All these are questions that do not bother those who are not brought into contact with them." A special Commissioner has been employed by the *Daily News* to investigate the problem of the housing of the working classes in London. What does he find in the great city which Bombay is asked to imitate? Over 400,000 people, east, north, west and south, in the least suspected quarters, close even to the wealthy West End Square and in the most respectable streets, "in small rooms, dirty rooms, foul rooms, top rooms, bottom rooms, front rooms, and more than all in cellar dwellings." They live, men, women and children, "not occasionally," as Mr. Gladstone says "but from day to day like pigs in a single room." It is not only the poor and submerged section of the people that cannot find shelter, there are not dwellings enough to go round for those who are able and willing to pay for lodgings even relatively high rents.

But let us first see how those fortunate enough to find even one room to dwell in manage to live their joyless lives. "The life of the one-roomed overcrowded poor is terribly hard. And, let it be told with shame, the hardest burden falls upon the women. To the miseries of their habitation and the pains of incessant child-bearing they must add the night and the day drudgery of their stifling little homes. Cooking one day, they fill the house with fumes from bad ovens, for the ovens are generally worthless in the one-roomed homes. Washing the next day, in saucepans and basins, they scatter soap-suds everywhere, and fill the place with steam, afterwards stretching the wet linen in double rows from wall to wall. There may be a child ill in bed; there are certain to be children crawling about too young to go to school; yet the women must do all the work in their single rooms just the same. From week to week, one year's end to another, this is the unbroken round of thousands of our London women." The men seek a refuge from this purgatory in the nearest public-house; the children when they leave school in the evening—if they go to school—prefer the streets to their home:—"Where otherwise? when you recall that among the one-roomed tenth are some families of more than twelve to a room; and in Camberwell there were seventeen to a room. It is calculated that at present there are 300 people in London living ten in a room, and 650 living nine in a room. At the very lowest 26,000 from among the one-roomed tenth are living six and more to a room. So that if the elder children and the men fly these unhomely homes for worse places in the day they are forced to crowd them to a terrible extent in the night." In London the men have not the resource of sleeping on the nearest pavement or in the middle of the roadway, as thousands do in Bombay. The climate and the police forbid this alleviation of a miserable lot. Forbidden to sleep out of doors, this is the alternative:—"Then at night the only bed in the room, saturated by the steam and fumes of the day, is occupied by as many as can crowd into it, father, mother, sons, and daughters: the overplus sleeping under the bed because it is warmer than the rest of the floor." But that is not all. Thousands of these single rooms are used not only for sleeping, living, washing, drying and cooking, but as workshops and stores. Costermongers keep their stock in their one-roomed homes at night, others cure fish in them, and cobblers, small cabinet-makers, bird-fanciers abound in these habitations. The women make pasteboard boxes at eighteen-pence the twelve dozen. Artificial flowers at a penny a gross, straw market baskets at a penny a dozen, are made in these single rooms. The Rev. C. I. Robinson pointed to a house in Hoxton, saying: "It was there I found the dead body of a child on the only bed in a one-roomed home. At night it was placed on the only shelf where they kept their food, for the family wanted the bed to sleep in." In another home of the kind the family had to sit up all night to keep the rats away from the body. The cellar dwellings especially swarm with rats. Overcrowding exists all over London. In the Regent's Park District 2,370 people live five in a room, and 800 six in a room. Many rooms hold twelve, others fifteen, even seventeen, some of the occupants sleeping under the bedstead.

Are these overcrowded houses very bad? Well, there are thousands of people who would be glad to find even such homes, but cannot succeed in procuring any shelter, though they are in employment and are prepared to pay fair, not to say high rents for any kind of accommodation. There appears to be little doubt that the lot of the houseless and homeless has been aggravated by the removal of slums and rookeries without providing sufficient accommodation in lieu of them. Half incredulous as to the difficulty of finding house room when there is money to pay for it, the Commissioner with two friends selected an area in the Tower Hamlets, with a population of 200,000. After a weeks's patient search and inquiry he heard of a place and got the address of the firm to apply to in another part of London. The next morning before the office was opened he was at the door. Several women were already waiting there; others came before the door was opened. He let them all go in and waited his turn. Then a smart young Hebrew clerk said: "You see all these women going out one by one? They are all after the same place. It used to let for seven and six pence a week; they bid against each other, and one offers fifteen shillings. If you make it sixteen, the place is yours." A firm of house agents in the New Kent Road, we are told, have lists of people waiting for houses four hundred deep. This is the city that is recommended to us as an ideal to work up to. There are many things in London that we should be glad to see in Bombay; but not its overcrowded one-roomed homes, and its houseless hordes, desperately struggling for a share in dens which an Indian tiger would not live in. The explanation is that London is another Babylon, with a population of six millions, attracted to that centre of a vast trade and opulent life from all parts of the kingdom. Whole counties have been built over, but there are not roofs to cover all who seek its shelter. Bombay has at certain seasons of the year nearly a million of inhabitants, scarcely a sixth part of the almost fabulous number inhabiting London. That mighty city has to pay the penalty of its incomparable grandeur as the Capital of a fourth of the habitable globe and the centre of the trade transactions of the whole world. "What is grandeur?" asks the poet. "What is power? Heavier toil? Superior pain!"

PERHAPS the most useful paper in the new Journal of the United Service Institution of India is that in which an Army Surgeon treats of ambulance work in Hill Warfare. The fact that it is written by an army doctor is a matter for gratification, for there are many members of the medical corps who do not profess to be doctors, but military men. However, in the writer of the article referred to we have a man interested in his profession and who has not devoted all his energies to fight for military rank or to a struggle to get into the civil branch. We regret he has not affixed his name to his contribution, for men of his kind, we fear, are scarce as angels. The writer is one who evidently fills the precise position the Army Surgeon was intended to fill and by showing a commanding officer how he may remove casualties from the fighting lines he is rendering as valuable service as in his treatment of individual cases. The necessity of immediately removing the wounded and carrying them on is a consideration of importance in hill tactics and one to which all other tactical objects have to give way. On some occasions during the late Tirah Expedition and elsewhere, some of our men, British soldiers and sepoys, wounded during a retirement, were left behind and killed by the enemy. On other occasions, as, for instance, during the defence and relief of Chitral, many cases euphemistically reported as killed in action or missing were really wounded during retirement and unavoidably left to their fate. Still more frequently has it occurred that, although all the wounded have been brought in, it has been at a great cost. The dogged and desperate attempt to effect this during a retirement has seriously hampered the retiring force, depriving it of that celerity of movement essential to success, and resulting in geometrically increasing casualities according to the time required to pick them up and bring them in. How to meet these difficulties and necessities the anonymous Army Surgeon is to expound in the Journal; but only a portion of his admirable paper has as yet appeared.

THE report of Dr. John Pollen, acting Commissioner of Customs, on the working of the Opium Department for the past year has just been published. It shows that the duty realised Rs. 96,52,500, that for export to China and other places contributing Rs. 87,01,300 of this—a decrease, by the way, of Rs. 48,11,500 The duty paid on opium for consumption in British territory during the year is stated at something less than five and a-half lakhs. It is explained that although these figures correctly represent the amount credited during the revenue year as an asset of excise revenue in the financial accounts in respect of duty on opium consumed in British territory, they do not correspond exactly with the duty, calculated at Rs. 700 per chest, on the quantities actually sold at the shops during the same period, which forms the basis of the revenue returns. The difference between the two sets of figures represents roughly the extent to which the opening balances of opium in hand at the Government Central and District Depots, and at the shops have been increased or diminished by the year's transactions. The actual sales and opium dealers' license fees realised Rs. 6,28,977, a decrease of over ten thousand rupees on the previous twelve months.

OUR report of the Bombay Races will be found on page 3.

MAJOR GENERAL BURNETT, commanding the Poona District, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Poona. He is at present staying at the Government House as the guest of Lord Sandhurst.

BRIGADIER GENERAL VENTRIS, commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Aitken returned here from Baroda, yesterday morning.

BRIGADIER GENERAL O. M. CREAGH, who has been appointed to the command of the Aden District, in place of General Cunningham, left for Aden on Saturday afternoon by the steam ship Egypt to take charge of his new appointment.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co's. Mail Steamer Egypt, were Brigadier General R. Curtis, Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, and Mrs. Curtis; Colonel Victor Milward, M. P., and Mrs. Milward; Principal Fairbain, Mrs. and Miss Fairbain; and Lord Kensington.

A SUSPICIOUS death, believed to be plague, has occurred at the Mount Abu Road Railway station in a passenger train from Bombay.

THE amount of blank ammunition to be taken by units proceeding to the Attock Manœuvres has been reduced to 100 rounds per rifle.

MAJOR DAVIDSON, 2nd Sikhs, who was wounded at Gumatti, is doing well. Lieutenant Houston, 1st Punjab Infantry, is convalescent.

THE Attock manœuvres are to commence on the 23rd February, and will last till the 3rd March. The composition of the strong force detailed for the operations is given elsewhere.

THE 2nd Sikhs are to leave Edwardesabad for the Tochi on the 16th instant. The relief of the 37th Dogars and connected reliefs will, therefore, be effected one week later than the dates originally fixed.

THE following changes in relief movements have been ordered. The 32nd Pioneers will go to Chitral instead of the 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas, who will go to Landi Kotal wither the 32nd were to have moved.

THE original arrangement of sending the trooper Dilwara on another homeward voyage, this season, will be adhered to after all, and the vessel will leave Bombay on the 24th March as announced in the first instance.

ON Sunday, the 12th, a sepoy of the 36th Sikhs while on sentry duty at the Rawalpindi Rest Camp near the station, was shot, So far nothing is known. The authorities, however, have considered it advisable to double the sentries at the camp.

THE Police have released the trooper of the 2nd Madras Lancers who was taken into custody in connection with the burglary at Dr. Benson's. They seem to have bungled the case from the outset and the matter it is urged demands enquiry by the British Resident.

THE man Archer, who has been prosecuted at Ferozepore, has been convicted of the charges brought against him under Sections 475, 466, and 467 of the Code, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fifty rupees' fine in each case, or 18 months and 150 rupees in all.

A TEAM of the 17th Madras Infantry has won General Lockhart's Shooting Cup, and not the 2nd Madras Lancers as intimated previously. The mistake occurred in adding points to the latter's score for competing with carbines, whereas they competed with rifles, therefore they were not entitled to the handicap.

WE understand it to be settled that the crore of rupees which lapses in the railway budget at the close of this financial year will be made available for expenditure next year. This will enable the Public Works Department to get out large quantities of permanent-way and bridge material which is urgently needed for the progress of works in hand.

IT is probable that the Headquarters offices of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be removed from Nagpur to Calcutta. The move is considered desirable as the Company will in a comparatively short time have independent access to Calcutta. The workshops of the line will be placed at Khargpur, near Midnapore, a fine healthy site being available there.

LAST week Mrs. Stisted, the wife of Major Stisted, Somersetshire Light Infantry, had some valuable rings and diamond pins stolen from her dressing-room in their house on the Peshawar Road, Rawalpindi. The robbery took place while the family were at dinner. It is believed that the theft must have been committed by a servant, but the police have not yet got a clue.

COLONEL HENRY AIME OUVERY, whose death is announced, was through the second Sikh War with the 3rd Light Dragoons, and commanded the 9th Lancers before Delhi in 1857 until he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Wilson. After the fall of Delhi he commanded the Cavalry with the moveable column at Bulandshiahr, Aligarh and Agra and also at the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell.

THE annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on March 3rd. The Viceroy will preside, and Mr. Rivaz will move the adoption of the report. The date of the meeting is some three weeks earlier than usual, which speaks well for Colonel Fenn, the Honorary Secretary, and those associated with him in the preparation of the annual report, especially as the work of the Association grows more extensive every year.

ACTING on the advice of the Commissioner, Derajat, the Officer Commanding at Jandola took out 60 rifles and 8 sowars at 11 P. M. on the night of the 10th instant, and surprised the village Kaka Khel Bhittanis, 15 miles away, at the junction of the Khaisera and Shuza nullahs, at daybreak on the 11th, arresting 15 leading men, and about a thousand head of cattle. The detachment returned to Jandola at 4-30 p. m. on the 11th.

AS an experimental measure, it has been decided to make over suitable cast mares of British mounted corps to zemindars—"bona fide" breeders—for breeding purposes, at the following stations, viz., Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Mian Mir, Ferozepore Multans Umballa, Meerut, Muttra and Bareilly. The mare will be between the ages of 4 and 12 years, and free from all hereditary disease. Any mare not approved of by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, will, under his orders, be immediately destroyed.

OWING to a plague scare on the Kolar Gold Fields an exodus of Native workmen has set in that promises to prove seriously embarrassing to the Companies concerned. So far as unskilled labour is concerned, here is a grand opportunity for needy Eurasians to prove their grit by volunteering to fill up vacancies—always supposing that justice is done them giving them a fair living wage. It might be worth while for the Honorary Secretary of the local Friend-in-Need Society to make enquiries as to whether there are any openings for the able-bodied pauper Eurasians of Madras.

ON Friday last a band of rifle thieves made the first raid of the season at Landi Kotal. Taking advantage of a particularly dark night, they succeeded in carrying off three rifles and a quantity of ammunition from the lines of the Hampshire Regiment, and a pony from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. The thieves were seen and fired at by the Royal Scots Fusiliers sentries and had the impudence to return their fire, but the theft from the Hampshires was so skilfully carried out that the rifles were not missed till nearly morning. The Khyber Rifles went out the following day and scoured the surrounding country. They succeeded in bringing back the pony, but no trace of the rifles has as yet been discovered. Two men believed to be the rifle thieves were found in a Shinwari village, and are now under arrest. It is stated that they are known to the Indian police and "wanted" for previous offences.

THE devout whist player scarcely thinks of Cavendish as an ordinary mortal; to him the laws of whist are as the laws of the Medes and Persians which cannot be altered, and he finds it as difficult to conceive of a world without Cavendish as of a world without gravitation. Yet as the London correspondent of the Pioneer tells us "Cavendish" has just died in the person of Dr. Henry Jones, some little distance from the three score years and ten (he was born in 1831); his end possibly hastened by the unseasonable weather, and quitting one may imagine, with no great regret a world that continually revokes and shows signs of deserting whist for bridge. Dr. Jones was in general practice as a physician between 1852 and 1856, at which latter date he relinquished his profession owing to the pressure of literary and editorial work. The first edition of "The Laws and Principles of Whist Stated and Explained" was published in 1862. The epitaph proposed by Theodore Hook for Baron de Ros might suit her: "Here lies Baron de Ros in joyful expectation of the last trump."

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Lord Tennyson to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia, in succession to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., G. C. M. G. His lordship, who is in his forty-seventh year, succeeded the late Poet Laureate in the Peerage in 1892, but has taken little part in public affairs. He is best known by the admirable Life of his father which he wrote. Lord Tennyson married, in 1884, Audrey Florence Boyle, daughter of the late Mr. Charles John Boyle, and a great-grandchild of the seventh Earl of Cork.

THE "London Gazette" announces that the Queen has granted to the surviving brothers and sisters of the Earl of Mansfield the same rank, title, place, and precedence as if their father, William David Murray (commonly called Viscount Stormont), had survived his father, the late Earl of Mansfield, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl Mansfield.

BLUE BOOKS are issued containing the first and second reports of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation. The first deals chiefly with the question of valuation for and collection of local taxation in England and Wales, and, while making certain specific recommendations, states that the Commissioners have arrived at the conclusion that an alteration in the law for the purpose of obtaining a uniform basis of valuation is a necessary preliminary to any revision of the existing system of local taxation. The second report deals with the valuation of tithe rent-charge for the purpose of levying local rates, and finds that the burden of local taxation on the owners of tithe rent-charge not severed from the benefice is unduly onerous, and that though incumbents are not entitled to be wholly relieved from liability to assessment their case may be properly met by some special measure of relief. Three of the Commissioners dissent from this conclusion and have not signed the report.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland held his first Levee for the season on Jan. 31 at Dublin Castle. Earl Cadogan, accompanied by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and attended by a full gathering of the Household and Staff, opened the Levee at about one o'clock. The attendance was exceptionally numerous, and there was a remarkable increase in the number of gentlemen who were now for the first time present to the Lord Lieutenant. In the evening the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by several members of the Viceregal Household, was present at a ball given by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Ashbourne at 12 Merrion Square. Countess Cadogan was unable to be present owing to a slight indisposition. The Duke of Abercorn and the Earl of Shaftesbury have arrived at Dublin Castle.

THE Count-Regent of Lippe-Detmold [illegible] a banquet which he gave on the occasion of the Emperor William's birthday, proposed the toast of his Majesty's health, and said that, while firmly maintaining dynastic rights, he wished to show his subjects an example of loyalty to the Emperor and to the empire. In the course of the speech he mentioned that Prince Bismarck had often expressed to him his firm conviction that the claims of his House were well established. The Faculty of Law of the University of Leipzig had unanimously declared its opinion that the rights of the regent's sons to the succession were indefeasible.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEATH OF M. FAURE.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

It is definitely settled that the National Assembly will meet to-morrow (Saturday) to elect a President.

The Republicans and Radicals, both in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and others, except the Moderates, support the candidature of M. Loubet, whom M.M. Meline and Dupuy refuse to oppose.

SYMPATHY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Balfour in the Commons, to-day, paid tributes of respect to the late President Faure, and sympathised in the loss sustained by a great and friendly nation.

CANDIDATES FOR THE FRENCH PRESIDENTSHIP.

FEB. 18.

M. Meline has reconsidered his decision not to oppose M. Loubet, and now becomes a candidate for the Presidency.

Some Generals and Admirals are mentioned as possible candidates, but the French papers believe the contest rests between M.M. Loubet and Meline.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

LIVELY OPPOSITION.

LATER.

M. E. Loubet has been elected President of France, obtaining 483 votes. M. Meline, the only other candidate for the Presidency, secured 270 votes.

NOISY PROTESTS AGAINST THE ELECTION.

The proceedings of the National Assembly at Versailles were calm except that M.M. Deroulede and Drumont attempted to make noisy protests against the election of M. Loubet.

M. Loubet was supported by the Radicals and Dreyfusites, and M. Meline by the Moderates and Anti-Dreyfusites.

An article, written by M. de Beaurepaire, to-day, virulently attacks M. Loubet acusing, him when Premier, of shielding Baron Reinach from prosecution in connection with the Panama Scandal.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S RECEPTION IN PARIS.

VIRULENT LIBELS.

FEB. 18, MIDNIGHT.

Hostile demonstrations and shouts of "Panama" marked M. Loubet's return to Paris as President of France.

M. Deroulede harangued the mob and invited the people to make a great demonstration against the present regime on the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure.

The police aided by a heavy fall of rain dispersed the demonstrators.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ARRESTS.

FEB. 19.

The demonstrations in Paris yesterday evening which led to perpetual scuffles between the police and the mob, continued until past midnight and were mainly organized by M. Deroulede and the leaders of the Patri Francaise. Forty-six persons were injured, including fourteen policemen and 250 arrests were made.

ANTI-REVISIONISTS FURIOUS.

The Anti-Dreyfusite papers denounce the result of the Presidential election as a public misfortune and describe M. Loubet as a mediocrity tainted with the scandal of the Panama frauds.

The Moderate journals and Revisionists eulogize Loubet's uprightness and preach the doctrine of union and pacification, and declare that the imputation of Dreyfusite proclivities on the part of the new President is the purest conjecture.

The Dupuy Cabinet will remain in office.

AFFRAY BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND CHINESE.

A serious conflict has occurred between Russians and Chinese at Talienwan arising out of the question of taxation.

Upwards of 100 Chinese were killed.

THE ALLEGED SLAUGHTER OF WOUNDED DERVISHES.

FEB. 18.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a series of questions in the House of Commons, as to the treatment of wounded Dervishes in the late Soudan campaign, said that every effort had been made to avoid needless slaughter. Lord Cromer had promised to report on the subject, but his lordship's despatch had not yet been received.

The Sirdar and his officers, Mr. Brodrick added had taken every care to control the friendlies.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Moore, the Nationalist candidate, has been elected member for Londonderry by a majority of 136 over Mr. Herdman, Unionist. The voting was as follows :—

Moore, Nationalist	2,443
Herdman, Unionist	2,307

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

In his electoral manifesto, the Premier of Queensland pays a tribute of praise to the courteous and equitable spirit in which Japan conducted the correspondence on the subject of Japanese immigration to Australia.

A NATIONAL GRANT TO LORD KITCHENER.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will submit to the House of Commons a vote for £30,000 to purchase an annuity for General Lord Kitchener.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

Ireland has beaten Scotland at football by nine points to three.

The Oxford and Cambridge socker match has resulted in a victory for Cambridge by three goals to one.

England defeated Ireland by thirteen goals to two.

SAFETY OF THE CUNARD STEAMER PAVONIA.

FEB. 17.

The Cunard steamer Pavonia has been safely towed into the Azores.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT BILL PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

In the Viceroy's Council, to-day, the Indian Contract Bill was passed, after a good deal of discussion. In his speech introducing the Contract Bill, Mr. Chalmers explained that the principles of the measure had not been altered in the Select Committee, which, however, had considered the terms used very carefully and had introduced various changes in the language with a view to rendering it clear and more precise. An illustration also had been added to show that the Bill was not intended to affect any bona-fide business transaction, the only cases it was concerned with being those where one man had another in his power and used this power to extort a bargain which was not such as could have been obtained in the open market. Various hypothetical cases had been brought to notice in which it was alleged that harm would result if the powers given were not used with common sense. He asked, however, whether there was a single section of the Indian Penal Code which would be tolerable if it were not administered with common sense. Beneficial legislation, indeed, would be impossible, and it were better that the Council should not exist if it could not count upon having its measures administered reasonably.

The Hon. Mr. Rees' amendment to prevent the agriculturists being accorded a position of special prominence in the measure was negatived, it being held that as the bill is specially intended to deal with evils of agricultural indebtedness, it was only right that prominence should be given in it to cases likely to arise in connection with this branch of the industry, though the contracts generally are also included.

A very interesting discussion arose over Mr. Rees' amendment, which had for its object the placing of the agriculturist in no more prominent position in regard to the measure than other classes of the community. Mr Rees' contention was that the idea that the cultivator was not as well able to look after his own interests as other classes of the community was a mistake, especially in the case of Southern India, and that to single him out, as was done in some of the illustrations as if he were almost the only person concerned was to run the risk of inducing the Subordinate Courts to suppose that they were expected to interfere more freely than might be desirable in disputes between villages and the money-lender. In this connection Mr. Rees combated the theory that the cultivator generally was underpaid and miserable, giving a number of interesting particulars to show how prosperous and well-to-do were the cultivators of at least the low lands of Southern India, whatever might be their condition in the Deccan.

Mr. Spence supported his amendment and Mr. Latouche did the same. Sir Griffith Evans, however made a telling speech, in which he pointed out that what Mr. Rees objected to would not affect the working of the measure in practice; at the same time he argued that the great differences in the local conditions which had been brought to light in the course of the debate were a strong argument in favour of his own theory.

Mr. Chitnavis' motion to throw the onus of proof altogether upon the person who seeks redress under the measure was also negatived as opposed to the whole principle intended. On the other hand, Sir Griffith Evans' amendment was accepted, which makes it plain that where a bond has been drawn for say, two hundred rupees, when the original sum lent was only a hundred, the lender may not enjoy the exemption from appeal which is otherwise accorded to such reasonable stipulations as that, for instance, to effect that in default of payment of an instalment the whole sum becomes due.

Sir John Woodburn's amendment reducing the rate of interest mentioned in the second illustration to section 19a to render it more in accordance with cases likely to come before the Courts was also accepted. It would have been better to have dealt with the relations between the agriculturist and the Mahajan by separate provincial legislation than by a general Imperial measure like the present. In the course of the debate, it was shown how essential was the money-lender to enable the cultivator to have the necessary funds for raising his crops and how money-lenders, like other classes of the community, upon the whole treated their clients reasonably. Sir James Westland in this connection pointed out that so far from the money-lender being a man to be put down, it was due chiefly to him that the revenue of the country came in punctually, this being brought about because the rich sowcar was willing to convert the money due to the Government into a debt due to himself.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Mehta declared that the difficulties which the measures were intended to remedy were as much due to the pressure of the State landlord as to the oppression of the money-lender.

The Hon'ble member went on to sketch what had happened years ago in the Deccan, but was subsequently brought to book by Sir James Westland, who pointed out that the affairs Mr. Mehta referred to were eighteen years old, and the situation had since been changed, adding that neither in Bombay nor anywhere else was the cultivator driven to ruin by the realisation of dues payable to Government.

The Maharajah of Durbhanga, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Rees, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Latouche, Sir Griffith Evans, Mr. Ananda Charlu, Mr. Rivaz, and Sir James Westland all spoke on the measure, about the desirability of which it appeared they were all agreed, though all but Sir Griffith Evans, who thought, the effect the measure was capable of producing had been exaggerated, seemed to think that the possibilities it admitted for its abuse were considerable. Mr. Chalmers having briefly replied, the amendments were taken up and the Bill passed.

THE PETROLEUM BILL.

In connection with the passing of the Petroleum Bill in the Council, to-day, the Hon. Mr. Smeaton drew attention to the rapid growth in recent years of the Burma petroleum industry, and the desirability of removing the disabilities from which it suffers. He said that a crore of rupees was invested in Burma oil wells, the annual output of which was now nineteen million gallons. the Government royalty alone being two and-a-half lakhs. Now to-day's modification of the Petroleum Bill leaves its regulations, which are those made in 1886, practically where they were and they had become antiquated and handicapped Burma industry unfairly. This was because they had been made at the time when there was no indigenous oil industry, the whole of the kerosine oil used in the Indian empire being imported. All this had changed during the past three years, and Burma manufacturers found in several points they were handicapped. For instance, section 9 taken in conjunction with sections 2 and 3 empowered the local Government, with the consent of the Viceroy, to declare any kerosine oil imported. This meant that Burma oil which had already paid duty at home might have again to pay on arrival at an Indian port; it might, indeed have to pay two or three times over. It was immaterial whether this power was actually being exercised. The industry naturally objected very strongly to its existing at all. Now, as regards testing he claimed that the laws should be so altered that when once oil had been tested and passed by the Government Inspectors in Burma, it should not be subjected to examination over again on reaching India, as was now the case. Further, the existing regulations relating to the possessing of dangerous oil were most unsatisfactory in that they practically compelled the destruction of twenty-five per cent. of the produce of some of the fields, simply because its flashing point happened to be below the Government standard, though as naptha it was a valuable product. The loss thus occasioned was not only that of the cost of raising the oil, but also of its royalty, since the company often had to pay royalty on every gallon raised, whether such was subsequently put upon the market or destroyed. Mr. Smeaton further thought that rules would have eventually to be introduced for the regulation of petroleum refineries in Burma, also to provide for distribution of the product by pipes. He claimed, therefore, that the present measure should be passed without prejudice to further legislation to be introduced hereafter, to meet the grievances which have been brought to his notice. His speech produced a considerable impression and Sir James Westland spoke strongly of the desirability of doing everything possible to remove the grievances of which Burma manufactures complained, adding that it was most unfair that a local industry should be handicapped as this industry seemed to be, owing to the unforeseen development which had taken place. He proposed therefore that the passing of the present Petroleum Bill should be postponed pending investigation of the whole matter.

*Appeared in our Extra Edition of Saturday.

Messrs. Rivaz and Chalmers, however, showed that the present amendment was wanted and might be put through without prejudice to revising the Bill hereafter upon the lines suggested. It was ultimately decided therefore to pass the measure as it stood, the Government of India undertaking to consider any representations that might be made through the Government of Burma with a view to further legislation in the matter in case the grievances which had been brought to Mr. Smeaton's notice should be substantiated.

The Bill to amend the Petroleum Act was then passed ; the proviso, however, suggested by Mr. Smeaton, and agreed to by Mr. Rivaz, being made that the question of further kerosine oil legislation should be considered hereafter in the event of those interested in Burma oil trade being able to substantiate their complaint that they suffer hardship under the existing law, it being explained in this connection that the amendments passed to-day do not touch the points they object to.

THE INDIAN STEAM VESSELS BILL.

The Indian Steam Vessels Bill was also passed and the Select Committee's Reports on the Carriers' Bill and the Arbitration Bill presented, Mr. Chalmers announcing that these two measures would be discussed to-day fortnight.

The Council re-assembles next Friday,

THE STAMP ACT.

EXEMPTIONS AND REDUCTIONS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

New Rules under the Stamp Act are published which exempt a large number of documents from the payment of stamp duty and reduce the duty payable on others. Amongst the instruments on which duty is remitted, altogether, are leases made with Government opium cultivators, and receipts for advances and security bonds taken from various classes of Government servants. Amongst the instruments on which stamp duty is reduced are agreements executed for service on coffee plantations in Madras, Coorg and Mysore, where the advance given does not exceed twenty rupees, the duty in this case being reduced to one anna.

ILLNESS OF LADY CURZON.

Her Excellency Lady Curzon is laid up with a sharp go of malarial fever. Her Excellency was unable to attend either the Flower Show on Friday or Sports on Saturday, and the usual Viceregal visit to Barrackpore, yesterday and Sunday, was postponed.

ESCAPE AND ARREST OF PRIVATE HORNAGE.

POONA, FEB. 19.

Of the two Privates Hornage and Blake, of the Royal Scots, who are now in custody at the Guard Room at Wanowrie for robbing Rs. 4,000, pending their trial by the District Court Martial, which is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, the former again distinguished himself by escaping from his cell by cutting through the bars last night, between eight and nine. Information was sent to all sides, and military police pickets as also the Cantonment police immediately went out in search, mounted sowars being despatched in all directions Kirkee authorities were communicated with while both platforms were closely watched.

About eleven Hornage came to the Poona Railway Station, but seeing the platform strongly guarded, cut across the Southern Mahratta Railway side, and hid behind a wall. Seeing the carriage inspector, he inquired with him when the next train was to leave for Bombay, and disappeared. The inspector informed the guard, and they immediately crossed over and searched among the detention camp huts and other places, but could not find him. On arrival of the train for Bombay at 1-25 a.m., this morning, Hornage was discovered by the Royal Artillery Regiment police lying hidden under a tarpaulin covering. of the carriage, and was arrested and brought back to Poona again.

CHARGE OF STEALING PIECES OF LEAD.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Mahadev Narayen Sathe, cousin of Khanderao Vishanath Sathe, who is now in cutody charged with abetting the murder of the Dravids, was arrested by the police and placed before the special Magistrate of Haveli Taluka for stealing pieces of lead from the workshop of the College of Science. The lead was found in accused's house.

The Magistrate sentenced accused to two hours' imprisonment in the Court and a fine of Rs. 15.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

Plague has broken out afresh in Poona city. 11 cases and 4 deaths are recorded ; 4 cases and 3 deaths in Sadashew Peith, and 2 cases in Sukrawar and Rayiwar Peiths each.

The total mortality was 18.

In the General Plague Hospital 11 were admitted 4 did, and 31 remain under treatment.

A meeting for the consideration of precautions against plague, under Surgeon-Major Reade, was held and it was decided to erect a segregation and health camp, the former near Sowar's Gate, and the latter near Bhamburda. Huts will be allotted to different classes. Two observation hospitals and camps will be erected, one in Raste and the other in Shanwar Peiths.

It is officially announced that Lord Cromer has become Viscount Cromer, of Cromer, Norfolk ; Sir Philip H. W. Currie becomes Lord Currie of Hawley, in the country of Southampton ; Sir Joseph R. Bailey takes the title of Lord Glanusk of Glanusk Park, in the country of Brecknock ; Sir Henry Hawkins has chosen the title of Lord Brampton of Brampton, in the county of Huntingdon ; and Mr. Robert T. Gurdon is Lord Cranworth of Letton and Cranworth, Norfolk.

The fortieth birthday of the Emperor William was celebrated on Jan. 27 with the usual festivities at Court and with tokens of public rejoicing in the outward aspect of the capital. Many representatives of German Sovereign Houses were the guests of the Emperor in the Royal Castle. The Imperial Chancellor gave a dinner to the Amdassadors and chiefs of foreign missions and to the Foreign Office.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The week before the reassembling of Parliament is usually a busy one. We have had during the past few days the customary speeches by the respective political leaders ; but it is curious to note one departure from the ordinary practice. In normal times the speeches delivered so near the opening of the Session usually, if delivered by Ministers, more or less vaguely foreshadow the programme to be unfolded in the Queen's speech, and if made by members of the Opposition attack what is understood to be the legislative programme. This year nobody seems to be at all interested in the measures to be introduced by her Majesty's Government. The staple of all the oratorical efforts of the week has been of a different character—the Liberal leadership, Imperial expansion and above all the Ritualistic agitation have been the subjects that have received the greatest attention. Mr. Asquith spoke last Friday night at Darwen. He scouted the notion that the Liberal party is moribund and agreed with Lord Kimberley's advice that question-begging epithets should be dropped. Mr. Chamberlain on Saturday evening was the principal guest of the Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association. As might be supposed, Imperialism was the keynote of his deliverance. He thinks that the last 12 months will prove to be a memorable period in English history. They mark the close of a chapter which has been associated with the doctrines of the Manchester school and indicate the determination of the people to maintain an Imperial as contrasted with a provincial policy. The idea of an Imperial policy includes the idea of duties, responsibilities, and obligations which we have to accept outside these islands. Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the providence that shapes our ends intended us to be a great governing Power, conquering, but conquering only to civilize, administer, and develop vast areas of the world's surface. Mr. Balfour, who has been making a series of speeches to his constituents in Manchester, and what is a novel experience for him, receiving from his Conservative friends a mixed reception, expressed pleasure at the present dull condition of domestic politics. "Politics when they are lively are," he says, "apt to be dangerous." The unaccustomed hisses that were heard on more than one occasion during Mr. Balfour's speeches were of course evoked by the unpopularity of his views respecting the proposed establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland and by his rather lukewarm attitude towards the anti-Ritualistic agitation, which is keeping Sir William Harcourt so busy and which, a shrewd foreign observer maintains, has brought the ex-leader greater popularity than twenty years' good service to the Liberal party and his famous reform of the death duties. There was one interesting remark made by Mr. Balfour, namely, that when the Liberals return to power, as they will in due course, their programme will be mainly based on Home Rule and Disestablishment. This prophesy deserves to be remembered. Mr. Balfour shows discernment in noting how much the religious movement, headed by Sir William Harcourt, seems to be making for Disestablishment.

THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, who still favours the old country by keeping a watchful eye over it from his Canadian look-out, has lately predicted the decline and fal of the English party system. Generally speaking hi warning has fallen upon deaf ears. There are as every body can see plenty of drawbacks chief of to ou political institutions, but the average man seems content to put up with the disavantages until Mr. Goldwin Smith or someone else can suggest a practicable scheme to take its place. Two of a trade never agree. Mr. Goldwin Smith, the prophet, probably does not think much of Mr. Arthur Balfour as a prophet, and certainly the latter proved to be rathe wide of the mark when some time before the last general election he hazarded the belief that in future Parliamentary majorities, whatever party succeeded to power, would be distinguished for their smallness. But although Mr. Balfour was wrong then, it does not follow that he is mistaken when he commits himself, as he did at Manchester on Monday, to the opinion that Parliamentary institutions "can only be worked satisfactorily upon the two-party system." He asserts this emphatically of England and thinks it is true of other countries. Certainly there are some people in France and in Austria-Hungary who would be glad to exchange their system of groups for our system of two parties—ins and outs. The two-party system in present circumstances does not work with perfection in the House of Lords, the members of which at present with a few exceptions all belong to one party in the State ; but that of course is a detail. Mr. Balfour could not stop to consider. We have lived, as the First Lord of the Treasury reminds us, under Parliamentary institutions all our lives, our fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers from time immemorial have lived under these institutions and got into the habit of working them. "I hold," he says, "that if we are to substitute for the two-party system a group system, you will have in this country as in some others, weak and short-lived Ministries, and the inevitable feebleness of administration which follows as a logical consequence weak and short-lived Ministries, the constant negotiation and intrigue between sectional leaders and heads of particular groups, and all the political disadvantages which always have followed, and, as I think, always must follow, from any such system." If Mr. Balfour were a reader of newspapers his attention might be directed to a rather remarkable article in the "St. James's Gazette," wherein the right hon gentleman is informed that the two-party system is not so old as he imagines, having only got into working order after the Reform Bill had been passed, and England's greatness does not altogether date from the adoption of that epoch-making measure. "The eighteenth century saw the foundation of our Indian Empire and the predominance of our Colonial and commercial activity, to say nothing of our internal growth. The no-party system, the connections or as we would say groups of that time were, therefore, not incompatible with national prosperity. Burke may be called the creator of the party system but he had before him a Parliament, controlled by a limited number of great Revolution families who were trained to politics from their youth, who each had its own following and who moreover, accepted the institutions of the country with absolute loyalty. The St. James's opines that if Burke who detested the very name of Parliamentary reform had seen the devil's auction which has taken place with all our institutions in the present century his system of party might have been different—it might even have approximated pretty closely to that of Bolingbroke and the elder Pitt." The country at present does not seem to be inclined to return to the system of government by great families exclusively. The great families still exercise considerable political influence, there is a growing tendency on the part of the educated middle classes to protest against the preference shown by dispensers of the higher patronage for men whose talents are not equal to their aristocratic connection. I am afraid that the devil's auction is not yet over and that there are some other institutions that will before a very long period elapses be put up to sale. Then as to short-lived Ministries being such a great evil, some people might argue that as the country is virtually ruled by its permanent officials, whom most persons do not know even by name, one set of Ministers are almost as good as another.

"ALL MY EYE."

The other day it was Mr. Gladstone's face. Now it is Mr. Gladstone's eye. A story said to have been told by the lamented sculptor, Boehm, regarding Mr. Gladstone's brilliant, changeful hawklike eye is repeated in the current Blackwood's Magazine, which by the way is the thousandth number of that famous periodical. The story is too long to be quoted in full, but I may explain that it relates to an incident that occurred in a country house north of the Tweed, at which Boehm, Gladstone, and the distinguished but [illegible] Professor Blackie were all visitors. The [illegible] Blackie was irritated by Mr. Gladstone's manner [illegible] laying down the law respecting what he [illegible] to be the way Homer was chanted not recited. This Professor Blackie could not endure to listen to. 'Mr. Gladstone' he cried 'I don't believe a wurrd of it !' Said Boehm : I naturally looked towards Mr. Gladstone to see how he would receive that shot ; and marked how the outer lids of his eyes widened to the fulness of their steady glare. Something he said, too, nettled the choleric Blackie ; who knuckling the table as he rose to speak had only got as far in what he had to say as 'Mr. Gladstone, if there is one thing—' when his tongue stumbled and he sank back into his chair in confusion. Again I looked to Mr. Gladstone and understood. The inner lids (here Boehm held up two fingers of one hand upright and parted them) were opened. They had been opened on Blackie and he had looked into the Pit." Boehm being asked for an explanation, added :—"Go to the zoo for it," he replied. "Take your umbrella. Make your way to the place where the eagles, vultures, falcons and such like creatures blink on their perches. Select a bird. Stare at him with insult, and you will see the outer eyelids expand as Mr. Gladstone's did. Poke at him with your umbrella : the filmy vertical lids (nictilating membrane) through which he looks at the sun and opens to paralyse his prey will part ; and then you will see what Blackie saw and understood his feelings." "This story" the *Blackwood* contributor concludes, "was told to a painter whose name all the world knows, as we were walking together. He stopped dead in the street to say in an awed voice, hardly his own, 'It's true ! I've seen it !' and so resumed his walk." With much inconsiderateness it has been pointed out that there are practically no such things as "inner lids" and "nictilating membrane" in the human eye. It may be true, as some people are fond of asserting, that the fame of Gladstone has since his death suffered a great diminution, but nevertheless it is wonderful how much "copy" even those who were always his inveterate opponents continue to make out of his personality.

THE PEEL MEMOIRS.

It is to be hoped that devout worshippers at the Beaconsfield shrine will not be unduly dismayed by the revelations made in the concluding portions of the Peel papers published this week. All political students are familiar with the famous passage of arms between Disraeli and Peel on the occasion of the third reading of the Corn Bill. "For 40 years he (Peel)," Disraeli declared "had traded on the ideas and intelligence of others. His life had been one vast appropriation clause. From the days of the Conqueror there was no statesman who had committed political petty larceny on so great a scale. Yet he had told the house he did not feel humiliated ! It was impossible to know what were the feelings of others. Feeling depended upon temperament, upon the organization of the animal that feels." The great minister's answer to this was an expression of astonishment that anyone entertaining such opinions should have been ready to "unite his fortunes with the object of this bitter attack, in other words should have asked a favour from the statesman he held up to public contempt. Disraeli in emphatic language denied that he ever solicited office from Sir Robert Peel. This was in 1846. On September 5, 1841 Disraeli had written in almost abject terms to Peel asking not to be ignored, the letter, which is printed "in extenso" in the volumes edited by Mr. Charles Stuart Parker, concluding as follows :—"I confess to be unrecognized at this moment by you appears to me to be overwelming, and I appeal to your own heart—to that justice and that magnanimity which I feel are your characteristics—to save me from an intolerable humiliation." On the same day Mrs. Disraeli, whose singular letter is also printed, wrote to Peel on the same subject. "I beg you," she says, "not to be angry with me for my intrusion, but I am overwhelmed with anxiety. My husband's political career is for ever crushed if you do not appreciate him." Disraeli perhaps did know of his wife's epistle to Peel, but it is curious that the assailant of 1846 should, as the "Times" reviewer puts it, have forgotten to remember or else remembered to forget the letter he indited in 1841.

MR. WILSON AND LORD CURZON.

In his "Investor's Review" for February, Mr. A. J. Wilson in his own inimitable "slogging" style—a style that will doubtless be appreciated by the readers of the popular Radical daily that has just engaged his services as city editor—falls foul of the new Viceroy for his recent interesting speech inviting English capitalists to invest more of their money in India. Mr. Wilson holds that English money has been attracted to India at a sufficiently rapid rate during the last thirty years to have satisfied the most greedy." That dependency has now £500,000,000 of our money if it has a penny. In language, the taste of which can easily be imagined by any one familiar with the Wilsonian manner, Lord Curzon is asked to name the "profitable works" into which more British money can be put. Does he want more military railways, barracks, and fortifications. Does he wish us to undertake the cultivation of the Indian soil by joint stock companies. Where is the trade or industry within India that has not been stimulated, extended or brought into existence on English money ?" Without waiting for the reply which no doubt Lord Curzon, whatever might be the cares of State, would have considered it his immediate business to make to his amiable critic, Mr. Wilson politely adds :—"The man who speaks thus has yet to learn the rudiments of the economic science he professes to teach. He knows nothing beyond what he is stuffed with about the country he has gone to rule." How courteous ! How delicate ! How refined !

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Princess of Bulgaria who died within twenty-four hours of prematurely giving birth to a girl. She had been suffering for a short time previously from influenza complicated by pneumonia ; the Earl of Lindsey (aged 83) who was not known in public life ; Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (aged 70) who retired from the Diplomatic Service after a distinguished career ending with the post of Ambassador to the Italian Court ; Mr. Harry Bates, A.R.A. the eminent sculptor (aged 48) who had only just completed the full-size model of an equestrian statue of Lord Lansdowne for Calcutta ; the Rev. Charles Berry, a leading Congregationalist aged 47 who was well known in Liberal political circles, and who refused a tempting offer to become the Minister of Ward Beecher's Church at Brooklyn ; Major-General William Ruxton Alexander of "Alexander's Horse" (aged 73) ; Colonel Walter Mackinnon formerly Secretary to the National Rifle Association ; (aged 64) Colonel Frank Ryley who commanded the North Lancashire Regiment in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79 (aged 50) ; Mr. William Pirie Duff, second son of the eminent Dr. Alexander Duff of Calcutta ; and Mr. Trevor Chichele Plowden, late Bengal Civil Service, who retired 39 years ago.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND

MAILS OF THE 3RD. FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain A. Symons, arrived in Bombay harbour with the English mails of the 3rd February, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Braithwaite Mr W D
Buksh Mr D
Ghafur Mr S A
Lincoln Mrs
Morrison Dr
Potter Mr E C
Reader Mrs and infant
Torkington Mr A W
Wilkinson Miss E A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barrow Mr R B
Boyes Mr R J
Butler Major and Mrs
Cable Mr and Mrs
Chamier Mr, Mrs and infant
Dunlop Mr H J
Davidson Mr R D
Dewing Capt R H
Ewens Capt G W
Fox Miss
Greany Col F P
Gray Mrs Cecil
Groves Mr J
Greig Mr
Hannan Mrs
Halliday Lt G S
Kimmins Miss
Landale Mr
McCaskill Mr
Mardon Mr E J
McCall Brigdr-Genl and Mrs H B
Macincoll Dr M
Macnicoll Rev N
O'Sullivan Lieut-Col
Patel Mr B B
Patel Mr J B
Roberts Mr F L
Sewell Mr J
Spriggs Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Brown Mr H
Dalstrey Mr W
Walker Capt H G

FROM VENICE.

Carver Miss
Nicholl Miss
Symonds Mrs

FROM ISMAILIA.—Reville Mr F J
FROM MALTA.—Hill Lt R R, R A
FROM GIBRALTAR.—Tavares Mr V N
FROM ADEN—Garcia Dr B N

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

M. LOUBET'S CAREER AND POLITICS.

No time has been lost in electing a new President of the French Republic in succession to the late M. Faure. The Republic must not be left without a republic any more than a monarchy without a sovereign, for the President is the head of the Executive. In France the President is elected for a period of seven years by a majority of votes by the two Houses, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in a National Assembly or Congress. The election was held on Saturday, when M. Loubet and M. de Meline, two former premiers, were the candidates, and the former secured the position by a majority of 213 votes over his opponent. M. Loubet, the successful candidate, will be remembered as Premier of the stop-gap Cabinet of 1892. He first came prominently before public notice in 1892 under the presidency of President Carnot, when Lord Dufferin was British Ambassador at Paris. The relations of Church and State were then under discussion and occasioned much controversy and feeling in France. And soon after the assembling of the Chamber a resolution was passed by 243 votes to 223, "that considering the recent demonstrations of a portion of the clergy might compromise social peace and constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the State, the Chamber, confiding in the declarations of the Government, counts upon it to use the laws at its disposal, or which it shall think necessary to ask of Parliament, for imposing all respect for the Republic and submission to its laws." When the Senate and Chamber met in January the Government submitted to the Chamber its Bill on Associations, which made no distinction between secular and monastic societies, abolished the license previously necessary, and made the only formality the delivery to the magistrates of a copy of the rules. Societies contrary to law, public order and morality were prohibited and corporate rights were only to be conferred by special law. In the debate on this measure an unprecedented scene occurred in the Chamber. An attack was made on M. Constans, a member of the Ministry, by means of an interpellation by M. Laur. M. Constans rushed towards the tribune and struck M. Laur twice, once in the face. An indescribable tumult followed, and the sitting was suspended. Afterwards M. Constans apologised to the Chamber and the President, but his action was warmly applauded by the Republicans. M. Laur challenged M. Constans to a duel, but the latter refused to fight.

DOWNFALL OF THE FREYCINET CABINET.

A day or two after this incident the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, in concert with the Archbishops of Toulouse, Rheims, St. Malo, and Lyons, published a long statement complaining that the State had practically become atheistic, and calling on all Catholics to resist the attempt to incorporate the Church as one of the wheels of the State mechanism. The manifesto created a great stir, the supporters of the Republic replying that the clergy had become tools of the Reactionaries. The bishops, with scarcely an exception, notified their adhesion to the declaration of the Cardinal-Archbishops. Considerable excitement was caused by the publication of the full text of the Government Bill on Associations, which was looked upon as an attack on the Church. M. de Freycinet, however, denied this, but during a debate on the bill on Feb. 8th urgency was moved, and on a resolution of confidence the Government, which had held office for nearly two years, was defeated, and at once resigned. The defeat of the Ministry took the public and the political world generally by surprise. It was anticipated that, having been nearly two years in office, the vitality of the Cabinet could not carry it through the whole of the Session ; but it was not expected that it would be defeated on a Bill which being directed against the Religious Associations was supposed to have the support of the Radicals and every portion of the Republican Party save that small fraction which followed the lead of M. Leon Say. The Ministry was beaten not so much on the question at issue, but as a consequence of the ill-feeling caused by the Constans-Laur incident and the irritation caused in the Boulangist camp, some portion of the Radical, and the whole of the Conservative camp by the refusal of the judicial authorities to prosecute the Minister of the Interior for the assault upon Deputy Laur. The Ministry trusted too much to the prestige that accrued to it from the Russian Alliance and the visit of the Fleet to Cronstadt and they put too great a strain on the forbearance of a portion of their somewhat ragged majority. In spite of all his experience, M. de Freycinet made the vote of urgency on the Associations Bill, which was most unpopular with the Right and with the Conservative Republicans, a Cabinet question ; and the Boulangist and Ultra-Radicals, anxious, above all things, to pay off M. Constans, voted with the Right and so the Ministry suddenly fell. Efforts were made by M. de Freycinet to patch up his cabinet or form a new one, but in vain. The collapse caused great disappointment at the Russian Embassy, where this fresh proof of the elastic meaning in France of the term "Ministerial stability" was not in the slightest degree anticipated. It is said that, on leaving the Chamber after the defeat, a very eminent political personage was overheard exclaiming, "What will the Czar say ?" Meantime a long Encyclical from the Pope was issued to the Bishops expressing what consolation he had derived from the constant loyalty of the French people to the Holy See, and advocating the resistance of legislation hostile to religion by every legal and honest means, while still counselling loyalty to the Republic. This was the great blow to the Royalists. After six days' delay M. Rouvier, the Finance Minister of the fallen Cabinet, was asked by the President to form a new Ministry. He failed in the task, and so did M. Bourgeois, but M. Loubet was successful, he becoming Premier and Minister of the Interior himself.

M. LOUBET AS PREMIER.

If M. Rouvier had formed a cabinet it was thought that M. Loubet would take office under him, but M. Rouvier failed. The President then asked M. Bourgeois to call upon M. Loubet and request him to go to the Elysee. M. Loubet readily responded, and had an interview with the President. He undertook to persuade M. de Freycinet, M. Ribot, M. Develle, and M. Bourgeois to join him. Up to that time M. Loubet was but little known. Said the Paris correspondent of one of the London journals : M. Loubet shares with countries that are happy the privilege of having no history. He was born on the last day of the year 1838, at Marsanne, a township in the Drome numbering but sixteen hundred inhabitants. He practised as a physician at Montelimar, for which place he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. He was elected a Senator for his native Department in 1885. He belongs to the Republican Left, but having played no prominent part in either Chamber, he may be credited with the negative virtues of a figurehead in a Cabinet in which M. de Freycinet and M. Ribot are the leading persons. Success on a long period of office was not anticipated. "What," asked a prominent journal, "will be the fate of this new attempt ? That would be rash to predict. Having regard to the number of really distinguished men in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies from whom the Leader of a Cabinet might be chosen, it will be difficult for the public at large to understand why the President should have chosen for so important and arduous a post a man whose public life extends over sixteen years, and has thus far left no lasting record. Of course, France is essentially the land of the unexpected. And it may turn out that M. Loubet will prove an ideal President of the Council ; but for the present his qualifications must be taken on trust." M. Loubet succeeded in his mission of forming a Ministry. He himself, as we have said, took the portfolio of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice and Public Worship being M. Louis Ricard ; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot ; Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier ; Minister of War, M. de Freycinet ; Minister of Marine, M. Cavaignac ; Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. Leon Bourgeois ; Minister of Public Works, M. Viette ; Minister of Commerce, M. Jules Roche ; and Minister of Agriculture, M. Develle. This arrangement was badly received by the Press, and "the transparent way in which the crisis has been taken advantage of to get rid of M. Constans," who was described as having been a "person a ingrata" both to President Carnot and to M. de Freycinet, gave rise to a supposition that it was not so accidental as was originally imagined, but was got up for the express purpose of eliminating the strong man of the Cabinet. M. Reinach in the "Republique Francaise" wrote :—"M. Loubet had originally offered the portfolio of Public Works to M. Burdeau ; but M. Burdeau declined to accept it, frankly declaring that the elimination of M. Constans by his former colleagues could only be regarded by the overwhelming majority of the Republican Party as a concession to what is left of the Boulangist fraction, or as the result of an intrigue. The warm welcome given to M. Burdeau by his colleagues when he attended the Chamber, can hardly have been gratifying to M. Loubet. It is to be noted that with the exception of M. Fallieres the Ministers who were more directly aimed at by the adverse vote of February 18 retain their posts. Thus, under the "ancien regime" when the Dauphin had committed some fault, his companions used to get a whipping. What does M. Ribot think of this new way of applying the Parliamentary 'regime' ?" M. Clemenceau's paper, "La Justice," contemplated not only the early destruction of the Ministry, but also the demolition of President Carnot. Unlike most of the Radical journalists, he did not attach any special importance to the exclusion of M. Constans, but failed to understand why M. de Freycinet should not also have been compulsorily retired. The "Lanterne" attacked M. Carnot with the utmost virulence, and the "Siecle" declared open war against M. Loubet's combination. It said :—"The Ministry we are presented with is a deception for all Parties. It satisfies neither the Extremists nor the Moderates. The sooner it passes off the stage the better, for its existence cannot be otherwise than precarious. It has no authority, no majority, and must live from hand to mouth."

M. LOUBET'S POLICY.

On February 26th the announcement that a new Ministry had been formed was made. Six days later M. Loubet declared that the new Cabinet would pursue a policy of Republican concentration without provoking dissatisfaction in home affairs. The Ministry further affirmed its determination not to permit any encroachment by the clergy on the rights of the State, and as to foreign policy its intention of being pacific and remaining faithful to the system which had permitted France to regain her prestige and to recover her position in the ranks of nations. M. Loubet read the speech "in a somewhat indistinct voice and an unmistakeable Provençal accent." It ran thus :—

"The Cabinet which presents itself before you is well aware of the difficulty of the task before it. To accomplish it your confidence in it is necessary. It wishes, by the clearness of its declarations, to enable you at once to say if it can reckon on that confidence. Our policy will have for its principal aim the defence of all Republican laws. In the first rank of those laws we place the military law, a law of patriotism and equality, and the educational law, the source of all the develoments of the national mind, and the fundamental guarantee of liberty of conscience.

We shall pursue their application with firmness. We shall require of the State functionaries, and of all those who wield any portion of public power, to be not only faithful observers of their professional duty, but also sincere servants of the Republican State. The relations tween Church and State have given rise to incidents and debates in which the complex nature of the questions raised did not, perhaps, permit of sufficient light being thrown on them. The principle which will guide our conduct in this matter is this : we do not consider that we have received the mandate to prepare the way for the separation of Church and State. There is not in the Chamber, and we not think there is in the country, a majority to accomplish it. Our duty is then to maintain with firmness the law of the Concordat. We shall apply it in its true spirit. The Concordat confers a particular position and particular rights on the ministers of the Church; but, on the other hand, it imposes on them rigorous obligations, to whatever degree of the hierarchy they belong. Not only must they, like all other citizens, obey the national laws but they must confine themselves to the functions of their spiritual ministry, and hold themselves completely aloof from the discussions and strife of Parties We shall not hesitate to require from all respect to those obligations. We consider that we possess sufficient powers to succeed. If it be otherwise, we should demand from Parliament the necessary means of action to solve the difficulties on which the representatives of the nation should, in their sovereignty, pronounce.

"But our task must not be confined to the preservation of the patrimony of the laws passed, and to the reforms already accomplished. You have, since the commencement of the present Parliament, realised a progress which can be denied by no one. You have succeeded in an important and difficult work, in giving France an economic *regime* which secures for her a more efficacious protection of agriculture and industry, and the liberty of tariffs which none but Parliament can modify.

"You have before you bills concerning the improvement of the condition of the working classes ; we ask you to discuss especially those which concern the regulations for the employment of children, young-women under age, and women in industrial establishments, the right to indemnity of workmen who are the victims of accidents, arbitration in the case of differences arising between workmen and their employers, the law on the sanitary arrangements, and the safety of those employed in workshops ; savings banks; the creation of a national pension fund for workmen, and reform of the spirituous liquor laws.

"The national will has given such strength to the Republic that its adversaries seem at the present moment, resigned to accept it We rejoice at the movement which, apart from the interested calculations of Parties brings the masses of universal suffrage towards the Republic, and we shall strive, in a spirit of prudence and toleration to increase daily the sentiment that the Republic is for all a guarantee of security and liberty.

"The movements of Parties cannot make us abandon any of our principles. For us the Republic is not merely a form of Government ; it represents as a whole the institutions born of the French Revolution. The condition of its existence is the sovereignty of universal suffrage, constantly growing freer and more enlightened, and the complete independence of civil society. I. has for its aim the more and more equitable division of the common burdens and advantages, and the progressive raising of all to a greater degree of material and moral welfare.

"It is not only for the Republican Party we wish to govern, it is for the whole nation. But it is with the Republican Party and by it that we count on realising those ideas which constitute our traditional inheritance. We therefore invite all Republicans to unite with us in that work. Their divisions would compromise its development, their union will insure its triumph, and will definitely establish peace in the Republic, and the greatness of France in the world"

M. LOUBET AND THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

Almost as soon as the new ministry got to work Paris was thrilled by a series of dynamite outrages in which an anarchist, named Ravachol, was the main instigator. M. Emile Ferry brought in a Bill to make the State liable for the damages caused by these outrages to house property, stock in trade, and so forth, for which he claimed urgency. M. Loubet declined to discuss the Bill on its merits. He thought he should meet the sense of the House by not resisting the motion for urgency. When the Bill came on for discussion he might have something to say against the retrospective operation of the Bill. But he warmly censured the manœuvres of certain newspapers, which tended to weaken the hands of the Government by representing the police as disorganised. He would not go into details, but he assured the House that all had been done that could possibly bo done. Later, however, he was interviewed by a representative of the "Figaro," to whom he gave his views on the situation. They should, he thought, view those outrages with a great deal of *sang froid* and the Parisians display increased wisdom and self-possession for they were now unfortunately reaping the harvest of the pernicious seeds which others have unconsciously allowed to be sown.

We are, he continued, suffering from faults already of long standing, and for which we are not to blame. For several years past the utmost freedom has been allowed in word and deed. It was hoped that the extreme licence conceded to pen and speech would ultimately promote the cause of freedom. Meetings have been held where "citizens have been excited to the hatred of each other," where the Magistracy and the Army have been held up to scorn and contempt with impunity. We now see the results. They are calculated to discourage the most intrepid ; above all, they must suggest to everyone bitter reflections. When I took office as President of the Council I determined to deal severely with these excesses. I had an intuition of their danger, and, in spite of the Law of 1881, which was supposed to tolerate the Anarchist propaganda, I requested the Minister of Justice and the Public Prosecutor to institute proceedings "quand meme." Thus, for instance, certain Anarchical papers at Lyons, the "Guignol" among others, and one Sebastien Faure, a lecturer, had indulged in provocations to murder and pillage. I had them prosecuted, and although the Public Prosecutor, an old friend of mine, anticipated an acquittal I obtained against all the defendants sentences of from two to eighteen months' imprisonment. It is needless to add that I mean to continue this struggle. I will not allow my hand to be stayed by any consideration. That, I believe, is the only means to put down Anarchy.

M. Loubet viewed the future with the same complacency as the past. He hoped that the 1st of May would pass off quietly, though in the Departments there might be some noisy demonstrations at the polling places ; but he was convinced that, throughout the day, France would be the most tranquil country in Europe. As regards Paris, an abundance of precautions had been taken, and the houses of all the persons likely to be menaced are even then carefully watched.

M. LOUBET AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

So far as Paris was concerned the 1st of May passed off without untoward event. Such preparations for the maintenance of order had been made that the only serious events were explosions at Liege, Berne, and Chartres. A more serious explosion followed at Liege on May 2nd, when the Church of St. Martin was destroyed, and a formidable conspiracy was discovered. It was asserted in some quarters, however, that the very absence of general disturbance argued for the widespread power possessed by the leaders of the Anarchists. A happy definition of the Anarchist was given at the time by M. Deroulede in the French Chamber in May. He said the Anarchist's programme was "to live without working and to kill without fighting." A serious strike broke out at Carmaux through the action of the Mining Grant Company in dismissing M. Calvignac, Mayor-Elect of Carmaux and Councilior for the arrondissement. On the eve of the *fete* celebrating the centenary of the Republic Prince Victor Napoleon published a demand for a *plebiscite*, and urged his followers to always take the side of the humble, the unfortunate, and the afflicted, so as, if possible, to bring about a much-needed social reform. The *fete* commenced after tremendous preparations. An official demonstration took place in the Pantheon, where the President was received by his Ministers, and MM. Loubet and Floquet delivered addresses. The Carmaux strike raged throughout September, and at times looked very serious, but at the meeting of the Chamber in October Baron Reille, the Chairman of the Company, announced that he was willing to submit to arbitration, and finally M. Loubet's award, for he was made the arbitrator, was accepted by both sides. M. Loubet made a vigorous defence of the Government's attitude towards social questions, and his dealing with them was on the whole successful, though his attempt to suppress Anarchist publications failed. He reorganised the police and settled, numerous municipal disputes as to the control of the force. At the funeral of M. Very he delivered a telling oration, which added to his fame as an orator. But the tide of his career as Prime Minister soon ebbed. Before the end of the year

THE PANAMA SCANDALS

shocked the entire country and the Loubet ministry fell. M. Brisson gave up in despair his attempt to form a Cabinet, and resumed his presidency of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. M. Casimir-Perier also failed, but at last M. Ribot succeeded, the new Government being almost the same as that of M. Loubet, which had just been overthrown. It took a different line, however, co-operating readily with the Panama Committee of Inquiry. After surviving several fierce attacks, most of which were led by M. Brisson, it lost M. Rouvier, the Finance Minister, who resigned, because of the charges made against him of attempting to save M. Reinach from justice. The same charge we now find is brought against M. Loubet by M. Deroulede, and hostile demonstrations were made against him in the hope of destroying his chances of election as president. But supported by the Radicals, Republicans, the Dreyfusites and all others except the Moderates and anti-Dreyfusites, M. Loubet secured 483 votes against 270 of his opponent, and the rain aiding the police in dispersing a crowd of noisy demonstrators, Paris is now quiet and President E. Loubet succeeds President Felix Faure.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. M. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE COSTS OF A PAUPER SUITOR.

SHAIK ABDUL RAHIM VALAD SHAIK GULAM MOHIDDIN VS. THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.

MR. A. R. DESAI, appeared for Shaik Abdul, the applicant and original opponent and the Government Pleader appeared for the Collector. In a suit brought in *forma pauperis*, the Court having in its decree omitted to make any direction for calculation of the amount of Court fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to litigate as a pauper, or any order that he should pay them, the Collector, though not a party to the suit, may, according to the practice of this Court, move the Court to amend its decree by the addition of the said direction and order. Such an amendment is not *ultra vires*. In a case of mere procedure the practice of the Court should be followed. The facts are set out in the High Court judgments.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the courts' decision, said :—The present applicant sued as a pauper and succeeded in his suit, but when this High Court, on the 20th December 1894, passed the decree in which it ordered that each party should bear his own costs throughout—see Kirparam vs. Abdul Rahim P. J. for 1894. p. 473, it omitted to make in it any direction, under section 411 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for calculation of the amount of Court fees which would have been paid by him if he had not been permitted to litigate as a pauper, or any order that he should pay them. The Collector on the 12th July 1895 moved the Court to amend its decree and notice was ordered to issue by Jardine and, Ranade JJ. on the 27th August 1895 to show cause why this should not be done. Great difficulty was experienced in serving this notice on the applicant, but eventually it was served on the 9th March 1897. This Court (Parsons and Ranade JJ.) ordered that there be added to the decree these words "the Court fees should be calculated as provided in Section 411, and it is ordered that they be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit and be recoverable by Government from the plaintiff." The plaintiff has now asked the Court to review this order on the grounds, 1, that the Collector not being a party to the suit had no "locus standi" to make the application of the 12th July 1895 ; and 2, that the order of this Court amending its decree was illegal and *ultra vires*. We must decline to interfere on either ground. (1). The practice of this Court has been to allow the Collector to make such application—see The Collector of Kanara vs. Rambhat (I. L. R. 18 Bom., p. 454) ; The Government of Bombay vs. Bai Gulab (C. A. 341 of 1887) ; Bai Chandaba vs. Koover Saheb (P. J. 1893, p. 444.) In The Secretary of State for India in Council vs. Bhagwanti Bibi (I. L., R. 13 All, p 326) the application by the Collector to the Judge, who passed the judgment and decree, to review his judgment and reframe the decree is spoken of as a proper method to be pursued. It is true that the Calcutta High Court was of opinion that the Government had no right to appear—The Secretary of State for India in Council (2 C. L. R., p. 461.) In a case like this, however, of mere procedure, we must follow the practice of this Court, (2). It cannot be seriously contended that this Court had no power to correct its decree and by supplying a palpable ommission in it make it conform to the law. We reject the application and discharge the rule with costs.

Mr. Justice Ranade said :—The applicant in this case brought a suit in *forma pauperis* for certain properties, which was at first dismissed by both the lower Courts. In second appeal this Court remanded the case to the District Judge, who then awarded the applicant's claim in part. In a further second appeal this Court amended the District Judge's decree, but made no order as to costs. The Collector thereupon applied to this Court under Section 622 to amend its own decree in regard to the order about costs, and this amendment was, after due notice to the applicant who did not appear, made by this Court on 9th March 1897. The applicant now applies for a review of this order on the ground that he had received no notice, and that the Collector had no right to seek an amendment of a decree to which he was not a party, and that the order of this Court amending its own decree in the matter of costs was *ultra vires*. In support of this last contention, the applicant's pleader relied upon the decision in the case of The Secretary of State for India in Council (2 Cal. L. R., p. 461) on Section 309 of the old Code. It was no doubt ruled in that case that when the decree dismissing a pauper suit was silent on the point of costs, the Collector had no right to apply for execution in the matter of costs. The authority of this ruling was, however, expressly questioned in the case of the Collector of Kanara vs. Krisanapa (I. L. R., 15 Bom., p. 77,) where the Judges observed that, though the Collecter was not a party to the suit, he was not on that account debarred from moving the Court under Section 622. The Judges thus differed from the view taken by the Calcutta High Court in the case quoted above, and preferred to follow the previous ruling of this Court in the case of the collector of Ratnagiri vs. Janardan (I. L. R. 6 Bom., p. 590.) The case of the Collector of Kanara vs. Krishnappa is more especially in point as, unlike the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the pauper plaintiff's claim was, in the case before us, allowed in part, and not dismissed. There are different provisions in the Code for a successful pauper plaintiff, and for one who fails in his suit. Section 411 relates to cases where a pauper claim is allowed, and under it the costs recoverable by Government have to be calculated and are a first charge on the subject matter of suit and recoverable as any other costs. Under Section 412, the Court is bound to make an express order as to which of the parties is liable to pay the costs for Court fees due to Government. It is therefore plain that when this Court varied the District Judge's decree in favour of the pauper plaintiff it ought to have calculated the costs payable to Government. Though the Collector was not a party to the decree he could under the rulings quoted above move the Court to rectify its omission. In a Madras case the Secretary of State was allowed to be made a sole respondent, where the appeal was preferred in respect of the order of costs—Chandareka vs. The Secretary of State for India (I. L. R., 14 Mad., p. 163.) In the case of the Secrerary of State for India in Council vs. Bhagwanti Bibi (I L. R., 13 All., p. 326.) The Secretary of State was allowed to appeal from the order about costs, though he was not a party to the suit, and the decree in the pauper's favour was silent on the point of costs. The Judges expressed the opinion that, looking at the language of Section 411, the Government might be regarded as a party to the litigation. The same Court had in an earlier case—Janki vs. The Collector of Allahabad) I. L. R., 9 All., p. 64)—held that a Collector, applying for costs under Section 411, was a party to the suit in which the decree was passed. The Collector's right to intervence has been affirmed in this Court from the very first—(Ganpat vs. The Collector of Kanara I. L. R., I. Bom., p. 7). There was, therefore, nothing improper in the application made by the Collector and this Court did not act *ultra vires* in amending its decree on such application. It seems unnecessary to discuss the other ground on which review is sought. We dismiss the application with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	4	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	20	11	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	10	5	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	19	62
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	50	66
Total	97	92	243
Same date, 1898	172	155	274

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	8	4	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	7	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	37	13	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	20	9	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	19	65
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	7	19
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	60	78
Total	112	121	284
Total plague deaths to date	35,220	31,159	
Same date last year	147	145	255

BANDORA.

There were 6 attacks and 5 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

ZANZIBAR.

The following notification is published in the *Zanzibar Gazette* :—This is to inform the public that a Sanitary Committee consisting of Sir Lloyd W. Mathews, K. C. M. G., Mr Cracknall, C M G., Mr A. Alexander, Dr. Andrade, Dr. Nariman, and Mr Sorabji will undertake to assist the public in every way in carrying out any arrangements that may be required for the sanitation of the town and better health of the population. With regard to the rumour which have been current in the town since the death of Mrs. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy Talati, the Sanitary Board, which has been constituted with a view to devising the best means of preventing the introduction of the bubonic plague into this country, desire to state that no case of the plague has yet, so far as they can determine, occurred in Zanzibar. The various measures which have been adopted, such as the disinfection of the town and the isolation of passengers arriving in steamers from the south, have been inspired by the desire to obviate as far as possible all risk of such a terrible scourge being introduced.

MYSORE AND BANGALORE.

Mysore city reports 51 attacks and 46 deaths on Wednesday, and 51 attacks and 34 deaths yesterday. Bangalore city presents a clean bill of health.

On Friday in the Cantonment there were 2 attacks and one death. A deputation from the mining board of the Kolar Gold Fields waited on the Plague Commissioner of Mysore at his residence here and discussed further protective measures from the invasion of the plague into the Mines. The Plague Commissioner informed the deputation that he would issue orders presently for strengthening the disinfecting and hospital staff, depute an officer qualified to inoculate and send a Government bacteriologist to examine and report on the conditions underground. Colonel Benson, Senior Surgeon of the Mysore Government and State Bacteriologist, has left for Kolar. The deputation later on waited on the Dewan of Mysore and presented him with a handsome album containing views of the mines, mounted in gold taken from the different mines.

THE NEEDS OF NAGPADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the daily and weekly statements that appear in your issues I observe that the Nagpada Division shows steadily high number of attacks and deaths for weeks and weeks in spite of the lack in house to house inspection for many a month. Since the unfortunate recrudescence of the epidemic lately, not a single street of this Division has been visited with the result that the people of this side now neglect to take the necessary precaution with respect to removal of patients, change of dwellings, disinfection of infected materials, &c., when a case occurs, an advantage which it cannot be denied, they took of the non-inspection. However, if things were to go on this way, it stands to no reason why those who are responsible for looking into the matter, and who were apt to recommend for honor persons from the inspecting group as having done their duties (to quote their words) bravely and indefatigably should not be called upon to attend the poor Nagpada which is rapidly growing worse in its condition through no fault of its own. In drawing your attention to the fact I have done my duty which I owe to the public at large, and I hope many of that locality would still be prevented from falling victim to the disease should notice be taken at once of the grievances I have herein put forth.—Yours &c.

Feb. 17. S. A. R.

AN ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM FOR INDIA.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI TO BE CAPTAIN.

THE "Sportsman" has received the following telegram, which was sent from Patiala by Prince Ranjitsinhji :—"Please announce my intention to tour India next winter with an English amateur cricket team." This announcement is decidedly interesting, the more so in view of the fact that a visit of a team from India is projected for the summer of 1900. Of course it is not necessary for a party of the strength required to combat the Australians to be taken out, hence probably the determination of the Indian Prince to dispense with the service of paid players. As at present arranged, K. S. Ranjitsinhji will return to England about Easter, after an absence of eighteen months, and will assist Sussex this season. He will thus be able to personally arrange the selection of his party, and whilst on tour in the Indian Empire during our close season he will lend his aid in the choice of the side which is to visit this country next year, and of which he has been asked, and, it is said, consented to act as captain. Teams under the direction of Mr. G. F. Vernon and Lord Hawke has previously visited India, the first in 1889-90, when ten matches were won, two drawn, and one lost, and the other three years later, when Lord Harris was Governor [illegible] Bombay. Fifteen games were on that occasion [illegible] against a couple of defeats and half-a-dozen drawn games. Since then, however, the standard of cricket in [illegible] has been considerably raised.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Succaram Khundoo, Dominic Antone Pereira, and Raghoo Heeraji, compositors in the "Times of India" Press, all of whom had succumbed to the injuries sustained owing to the collapse of an iron rack on the premises, on Thursday last. The first two deceased were killed on the spot and their bodies had been identified at the opening of the inquiry. The third victim of the accident, Raghoo Heeraji, was taken to the hospital, and after amputation of both legs he died on Saturday morning.

The Coroner opened an inquiry at the G. T. Hospital on the body of Raghoo Heeraji, and after the evidence of identification and medical testimony had been recorded, the Coroner and the jury proceeded to the Esplanade Police Court to continue the inquiry on the three deceased persons, before the old and the new juries.

At the outset the Coroner informed the old jury that the death of this man was the result of the same accident, and he (the Coroner) proposed to amalgamate both the inquiries.

After the evidence recorded had been read out, Cursetji Dadabhoy Nadirshaw deposed : I am head printer in the job department of the "Times of India" Press. The three deceased were all compositors and worked under me. I have been head printer of the job department for the last twenty-eight years. The room used by the job department had been so used for the last fifteen years. On two sides of the room were racks of iron frames with wooden shelves for keeping "standing formes" of contract work. The eight racks that have fallen had been up since the room was first used by the job department. There were formerly twelve racks on that side and they extended to the whole length of that side of the room, but in October last four of the racks were taken down and put up on the other side of the room. The eight racks were not touched when the four were taken down. All the four were at the platform end of the room and not at the door end. They were taken down to erect the platform. The eight racks stood against the iron bars in the partition which separates the composing room from the machine room. Each rack was joined to the next rack by screw iron bolts, and they were fastened to the iron pillars in the partition and to the wooden frames of the partition by wire. The wire was about half as thick as an ordinary lead pencil. On Thursday morning last, the three deceased were at work in the composing room and I was also there. There were iron tables (slabs) along the room parallel with the eight racks and about three feet distant from the racks. There were two slabs and about thirty men working on them. The three deceased were some of them, Joseph Solomon, Samson Samuel, Kishew Ragji, Gopal Ranoo, Gungaram Mahadeo, Pilaji Narayen and Antone Minguel De Souza were also working there. The deceased Dominic Antone Pereira and Ragoo Heeraji were correcting proofs on the slab nearer the door. I had given orders to the deceased Succaram Khundoo and Joseph Solomon and Pillaji Narayen to take down certain standing formes from the rack nearest the door. A ladder was always kept in the room for use when "standing formes" were required to be taken down from the upper shelves. The ladder was a double one and about ten feet high and made of wood. The racks were all of the same height and were about sixteen feet high. The standing formes were kept in paper packets on the shelves, and the particular packets I wanted were on the highest shelf but one. The top shelves were always kept empty. Succaram went up the ladder followed by Joseph Solomon, and when Succaram got to the top of the ladder he took hold of the iron frame of the rack and stood on the shelves. The compositors were in the habit of doing this in a joking way to show what they could do. I often used to reprimand them for doing it. I also reprimanded Succaram on this occasion. He was climbing from one shelf to another to save himself the trouble of coming down and shifting the ladder. He passed packets of "standing formes" to Joseph Solomon and the latter passed them to Pillaji Narayen, who was standing on the floor at the foot of the ladder. I was preparing an estimate at my table in the room, when suddenly I heard the noise of a crash and I turned round to see what it was, and I saw the first rack, the one nearest the door, falling forward and Succaram was on the slap beneath. The rack fell slowly and dragged the others forward one by one. The workmen were all attempting to run away. Joseph Solomon and Pillaji Narayen were saved being crushed by the rack falling outward on the slab and by their falling in the passage between the slab and the rack. After the racks had all come down, the "debris" was removed and the two men, Succaram Khundoo and Dominic Antone Pereira, were found dead. Succaram had a bleeding wound on his head and Pereira was bleeding from the nose. The deceased Raghoo Heeraji had both of his legs broken, and Joseph Solomon, Sampson Samuel, Keshew Ragji, Gopal Ranoo, Gungaram Mahadeo, Pilaji Narayen and A. M. De Souza were all more or less hurt, and they and Raghoo Heeraji were sent off to the Goculdas Tepjal Hospital. This was the first time that any of the racks had ever fallen during the time they had been put up. Succaram was a strong, big heavy man. When he had been climbing along the shelves of the racks on previous occasions I had warned him against doing so, and told him he might fall and hurt himself. I was not afraid of the racks themselves falling down. Succaram had been off and on in the service of the "Times of India" Press for the last twelve years. He was a very careless man. I think the cause of the first rack falling was that the wire at the top gave way. All the joking amongst the compositors, when climbing on the racks, was done on the end rack, the one that first fell. The width of each rack was about four feet. The height and width of each of the eight racks were the same.

Examined by the jury, the witness said : Each rack consisted of two iron uprights with shelves made of wood, each four feet long. There were thirteen or fourteen shelves in each rack. Each rack was fastened by wire to the partition separating the composing room from the machine room. Each rack was fastened in four places in each of its uprights. The wire had not been renewed since the racks had been put up fifteen years ago. The weight of the "standing formes" on each rack must have been about one ton and a-half. We have an engineer always on the premises, and it is his duty to see whether everything is in order. If the wire had wanted renewing it would have been his duty to have pointed it out. The whole office is cleaned and washed twice in the year under the supervision of the engineer and on those occasions the wire is cleaned and examined.

Examined by the coroner, witness said : I am quite certain that no rope or string was used in fastening the racks to the partition.

Manuel Peter De Costa deposed : I am a compositor in the job department of the "Times of India" Press. On Thursday deceased Succaram Khundoo, and Joseph Solomon and Pilaji Narayen were engaged in taking down some packets of standing formes from a rack in the job department. A double ladder was placed in front of the rack, and Succaram Khundoo went up the ladder followed by Joseph Solomon and Pilaji Narayen. He stood on the floor at the bottom of the ladder. When Succaram got to the top of the ladder, he put one of his feet on one of the shelves of the rack and the other was on the top of the ladder and he held one of the uprights of the rack with his left hand and with his right hand he pulled out a packet of standing formes from one of the shelves and handed it to Joseph Solomon, who passed it on to Pilaji Narayen. In this way he removed about ten or twelve packets from the same shelf. While he was removing another packet, I saw the rack coming forward and I raised an alarm, and I and other compositors ran away from the slabs on which we had been working. Succaram was falling with the rack. I got confused, but afterwards assisted in removing the "debris," and Succaram Khundoo and Dominic Antone Pereira were removed from under the debris. They were both dead. I have never been ordered to get down packets of "standing formes" from the racks. If a short man were sent up the ladder, he would not be able to reach the top shelf but one of the rack while standing on the ladder. He would have to climb up the shelves after leaving the ladder. Succaram was a tall man and rather stout. He never left the ladder except with one foot. The packets he removed were taken from the shelf but one. The ladder was high enough for him to reach the packets on that shelf and there was no necessity for him to place one of his feet on the shelves of the rack. Both feet might have been on the ladder. I have seen him on previous occassions climbing along the shelves with both feet off the ladder. It was in order to save time and trouble in coming down and shifting the ladder. No complaints had ever been made by any of the men as to the insecurity of the racks. The deceased, Raghoo Heeraji, was also removed from under the "debris." He had both legs broken and he and others who were injured were sent in victorias to the G. T. Hospital.

At this stage the Coroner asked the jury whether they wished to hear any further evidence. There was one more witness whose evidence would be similar to that of the last witness.

The jury declined to hear any futher evidence, stating that they were satisfied that it was only an accident, and they were prepared to return a verdict accordingly, which was then recorded.

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THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

SATURDAY'S EVIDENCE.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., C.I.E., Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled, on Saturday, at the Secretariat, to receive further evidence.

DR. UNDERWOOD'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. C. H. Freeman Underwood, M.D., gave evidence as to the etiological conditions in respect of the genesis of plague in this city, and observed that the disease was not imported. He spoke of the course of the disease, the obscurity of initial cases, the influences, meteorological and telluric, which acted as determining factors on the disease, and the conditions which led to the dissemination of the disease in Bombay and in the mofussil, and the country in general. Over-crowding, re-breathed air, and aerial stagnation influenced the communicability of the disease. Rats were found in larger numbers during the plague than before. They were migrating from one place to another, and appeared to be as it were in a state of intoxication, and would not notice human beings when they came across them. Rats were active agents in the dissemination of plague. Witness then spoke about Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum, its bacterio-chemical composition, its want of scientific potential value in units, its deterioration being undeterminable and unappreciable, its indetermined value in the period of prophylaxis, its developments, idiosyncratic and other.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Mr. N. Futehally, late Vice-President of the Bandora Municipality, said the outbreak of plague in Khari and Nowpara villages did not bring about any change in their population. The total number of contacts segregated was about 70, and the average period of detention was about 7 days.

PROFESSOR MULLER'S EVIDENCE.

Professor O. V. Muller said that on 23rd September, 1896, he volunteered to help Dr. Weir in combating the first outbreak in Mandvie. In January, 1897, he planned and build "Sahebs' Servants' Plague Hospital" and managed the same in person in every way till May 1897, when it was closed. He subsequently served under General Gatacre's Plague Committee as a Volunteer and carried out house-to-house visitation in F and G. Wards with Dr. Jennings. He principally worked in Worli, Mahim, an Sion and finally at Dharavi. He found more cases than any other searcher and finally cleared all plague out of District No. 10. In December 1897, and from January to May 1898, he was, as a Volunteer, in charge of Sion village and Dharavi, where inoculation was urged upon the people, and universal co-operation in plague measures was procured, with the result that plague was kept out of Sion village and Dharavi during the whole cold weather of 1897-98, these districts alone remaining immune from epidemic plague in the whole island. From November 1898 to present date he was Official Plague Hospital Visitor, distributing the Government of India's relief fund, which compelled him to study the private affairs, &c., of all patients.

Examined by Mr. Cumine, witness said that he had no doubt that plague was imported into Bombay by sick rats in the ships which came from Hong Kong. A theory was started by Dr. Waters that the grain stocked in the godowns at Mandvie spread the plague, but Mr. Hankin had proved by experiments that the grain did not contain plague bacilli.

PLAGUE AT NASIK AND BIJAPUR.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Collector of Kaira, gave his experience of plague obtained at Igatpuri, in the Nasik District, where he was Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka. It was noteworthy that some imported cases from Bombay occurred there in the hot weather of 1897 among some Goanese, but were quickly detected. The houses in which they occurred were evacuated and disinfected, and there were more cases at the time. When plague was raging in Sholapur District and Akalkot State at the end of 1897, elaborate arrangements were made for the protection of the Bijapur District. The most important of these was a police cordon on the Bhima along the whole of the frontier. All persons arriving by road from the Sholapur Districts were taken to Dhulkhed and medically examined, and when necessary kept under observation. Similarly, passengers by mail were not allowed to alight at any station north of Bijapur, where there was medical examination and a detention camp. Witness then spoke of the outbreak at Kaladgi, the spread of the disease to the villages of the Hungund taluka, and the measures adopted by him in these places. In addition to evacuation of actually infected villages, in the Bijapur district, he had in several instances caused villages within a radius of four miles to be evacuated in advance. This step was all the more advisable in the case of out-of-the-way villages, which could not be visited by superior officers often enough, as the village officers were not intelligent enough to report the first cases or would conceal them. From his experience he thought disinfection, considering its cost and other drawbacks, had not been proved to achieve the purpose for which it was undertaken. The very fact that a properly constructed plague hospital did not require to be disinfected every time a plague patient died, and that the medical and other attendants could safely live in it, showed that disinfection must be a superfluity in other infected houses, provided other conditions were the same. He believed in ventilation and the free admission of sun's rays and fresh air. With this view he insisted that when people evacuated a village and went into the fields, they should not create the same unhealthy conditions again by making air-tight and badly lighted huts as they were prone to do, but should leave plenty of space for light and air.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY AND DISINFECTION.

Dr. E. L. Marsh, M.B., C.M. (Glasgow), D. P. H. (Oxford), before the Commision, on Friday, said :—Mr. Hankin and Dr. Pitchford's experiments showed that perchloride of mercury dissolved in sterile water in the proportion of one in 5,000 caused the death of a pure culture of the plague micro-organism after one minute's contact. With a longer exposure the disinfectant only began to be unreliable at one in 20,000. These experiments give the efficiency of perchloride of mercury a high germicidal value when the object is to suppress the plague organism in test solutions in "vitro." But when the test of disinfection efficiency includes the organic and the mineral matter in the mud and cowdung on the domestic floor of a native house, factors of great importance in regard to the retention of the potency of perchloride of mercury are introduced, Indian cattle dung according to Voelcker and Leather shows a percentage composition of 35·7 organic matter, 27·7 mineral matter, and 36·6 moisture. The generous manner in which cowdung is applied to native floors in India may be judged by the statement that while the amount "recommended" by Dr. Leather to be applied to land for purposes of manure is 120 cwts, per acre per annum, the amount "actually" applied to domestic floors is at the rate of 1,100 cwts. per acre per annum. The reaction of cowdung fresh from the food-canal of a healthy animal is alkaline, sometimes neutral. Kept moist with water and exposed to the air, after several days it may become acid, but later again becomes alkaline, and continues so for months. Plague microbes inoculated into moist cowdung, previously sterilized by heat, live and multiply therein for several months. In unsterilized cowdung they have retained their vitality for six days. The germicidal action of perchloride of mercury may be said to depend on the property of precipitating albumen and albuminoid bodies. Its power to alter the protoplasm of the plague microbe rapidly and effectively in a solution of less than one in 5,000 is its chief advantage. The disadvantages of perchloride of mercury as a practical disinfectant are—(1) that it is easily thrown out of aqueous solution ; (2) that the use of a hard water containing calcium carbonate held in solution by carbonic acid causes a precipitate ; (3) that it is precipitated by oxides of lime or any solube alkali, such as the carbonate of ammonium found in cowdung floors soiled with urine ; (4) that the sulphuretted hydrogen of decomposing organic matter converts it into insoluble sulphides ; (5) that it acts only as a strictly local disinfectant, and its germicidal efficiency depends on it reaching the organism in such a manner that a coating or pellicle of albuminate of mercury does not form protecting the organism from further action, *e.g.*, in the disinfection of sputum when it coagulates the exterior of the mass and fails to disinfect the centre. The weakening by dissociation in (1), (2), and (3) when the basic mercuric chloride is used can be prevented by acidifying the solution with hydrochloric acid, the acid chloride remaining in solution. Hydrochloric acid adds to the disinfecting power. The further addition of an alkaline chloride helps the keeping power. In order to obtain satisfactory results when perchloride of mercury is used on native floors the disinfectant must be—(1) present in sufficient amount ; (2) the permanence of the solution secured ; (3) any substance which by precipitation diminishes the available amount of soluble disinfectant present neutralised. The solution used in Bombay is acid and of the strength of 1 in 725. Experiments made in the Plague Research Laboratory on the efficiency of this solution when used as a disinfectant of dirt and cowdung from the floors of native houses show that, 10 p. c. of the 1 in 725 acid solution, efficiently sterilizes ·7 gramme of cowdung floor, experimentally infected with the organism of plague, but does not suppress the more resistant saprophytic bacteria. Therefore if ·7 gramme of cowdung floor be the amount commonly recoverable from 4 square inches of the earthen floor of a native house when the immediate surface for a depth of 1-16 inch is removed, then 100 square feet would yield an amount which would require approximately 8 gallons (3 to 3½ bucketfuls according to the size of the bucket) of the 1 in 725 acid solution to vitally damage any contaminating plague micro-organisms. If the infected material were below this amount of surface, or on the surface protected by leaves, bits of rag, &c., then with such an application it could hardly be hurt at all. In a test observation in which eight samples of dirt and cowdung from a room were examined before disinfection and twelve samples from the same room immediately after disinfection, and in which care was taken that the quality and amount of perchloride of mercury used, and its method of application, would allow a 1 in 725 acid solution to produce its maximum effect, a comparison of results showed that while 4,057,800 was the average number of colonies of bacteria recovered from 1 gramme of each sample before disinfection, the average number after disinfection was 228,300—a reduction of about 94 per cent. A solution of the disinfectant made with all the laboratory precautions showed only a small success over samples of the disinfectant solution used by the plague officers in Bombay. When the bacteriological effects of disinfection as actually practised in Bombay was investigated, it was found that the average number of coonies of micro-organisms in samples of the cowdung floor of disinfected houses was 65 per cent. less than the average number of colonies from non-disinfected houses, and the average number of colonies of micro-organisms in samples from a disinfected, limewashed and unroofed dwelling was 83 per cent. less than the average number of colonies from non-disinfected houses. In laboratory experiments on ordinary earth common tap water, and fresh cowdung infected with plague, the plague micro-organisms appear to meet with actively hostile conditions after 4 to 6 days, 6 days, and 6 days in the above respective media. In sterile earth, sterile tapwater, and sterile cowdung, the plague microbes find conditions that are favourable to their continued existence up to 13 days 24 days, and several months, respectively.

FRENCH BRUTALITY TO AN ENGLISH CREW.

DETVILS of an extrodinary affair in mid-Channel are supplied at Brighton by John Cohen, the captain of the fishing lugger Elizabeth, of Shoreham. The Elizabeth, a vessel of 10 tons, left Shoreham Harbour in charge of Cohen and two other fishermen, James Rolf and George Thwaites. On Thursday morning the French trawler, L'Ogre, of Boulogne, 70 tons, ran into her, and the two drifted side by side for half a mile. The Shoreham crew, believing their vessel to be seriously damaged, prepared to jump on to the deck of the French trawler. The crew of the latter, however, endeavoured to prevent them doing so, and the Englishmen had to break through them, and struggle on to the deck of their vessel. The Frenchmen, although evidently hostile, made no interference until three o'clock in the afternoon The English skipper implored the Frenchmen to take him and his comrades to land, but the French captain refused, and said that he and his men intended to throw the Englishmen overboard, and knock them on the head if they swam. Rolf, one of the Shoreham men, begged for mercy for the sake of his wife and six children, and the mate of the French vessel at once stood apart from the discussion in which his comrades were engaged, and promised to stand by the strangers. On the following morning—the men having lived through a night of horrible suspense—the English captain was asked if he and his mates would take up their own lugger again if they were towed to it, for the vessel had not yet sunk. Cohen and his mates refused, as it was proposed to take them off in a small and unsea worthy boat, and eventually the French captain towed the damaged lugger off Shoreham Harbour and there put her men on board, and left them to struggle to land as best they could. The English captain says that the affair took place within fifteen miles of the English coast, off Brighton, and gives it as his opinion that if the lugger had sunk the Frenchmen would have thrown them overboard. He would not go through such an experience again for any consideration. He and his mates were worn out with excitement, and only got to land after being at sea for four or five days. The men speak in strong terms of the conduct of the French fishermen, and say that it is a common thing for the English sailors to have their nets cut.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 20.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

520-96—Bicknell M and M—Homee N A Wadia vs The Bengal Coal Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.
492-97—Thakurdas D C and H—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs B Allarakhia—Sorabjee and J.
631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Kamali Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee in person.
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotum Mangaldas—Mathubhai N and H.
174-98—Captain and V—Khimjee Ladha vs Runchord Soonderjee and others—Mathubhai and J.
143 and 6 12-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mahomed Mistry vs George Edward Hawes—Smetham B and N.
110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chunnilal Khooshaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.
117-97—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Valiivahoo—Mansukla! D and J Part heard.
657-97—Sorabjee and J—Crishnajee Arjoon vs Padmanabh Laxmon and another Tyabje D and Co.
293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathubhai Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.
373-95—Mansuklal D and J—Rattonbai vs Gopalji Cullianji and others—Pestonji R and K
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and another vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and another—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Judgment.

626-93—In person—Roger Laming vs The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India Ld—Ardeshir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D.
223-98—Payne G and S—Janardhan Runard vs Doolabdas Balmookundas—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.
639-96—K D Shroff—Bai Asiatbai and others vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdul Satar and others—Payne G and S, and Hiralal M and M.
222-97—Dikshit and D—Khoja Canji Jagjivan vs Abdullabhai Lalljee and another Edgelow G and W.
302-98—Hiralal M and M—Hurgwan Lachminarayen vs Kssoofally Shaik Tyabjee—Payne G and S.
716-97—Payne G and S—Janabai vs Gopal Raghowji Parker and others—Bhaisunker and K.
178-98—Bicknell M and M—Gagada Jamnadasvs Se Bastian Jacinto Barreto—Smetham B and Noble.
580-96—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Hunraj Jaitha and others—Payne G and S.
225-98—Ardeshir H and D—Haji Essac Mohomed vs Abdool Latiff Haji Seedick and another—Hiralal M and M. and Payne G and S.
330-98—Dikshit and D—Tyabjee Allibhai vs Lookmanji Sulemanjee—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

93-99—Nanu and H—Dosabhoy Shaikhbhoy and others vs Abdool Hoosein Nurbhoy and another—Manganlal and Co.
94-99—Nanu and H—Mohomedally Lookmanjee and others vs Abdool Hoosein Nurbhoy and others—Magonlal and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

696-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Kaikhushroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

441-98—Payne G and S—Karamalli Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kar Lalljee and others vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey and another—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan Kalloosing Loring and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

39-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hossin Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.
45-98—Captain and V for pauper—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Essajee Sullemanjee—Shamrao P.
461-98—Smetham B and N—Annie Ada Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.
515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Kursondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Maganlal and Co.
519-98—Ardesir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Dewjee Meghjee—Little and Co.
531-98—Bicknell M and M Hoosein Karim and others vs Yennabhai and other—Captain and V.
656-97—In person—Harkissondas Nagindas vs Narrondas and others—Craigie L and O
365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nancy vs George K Heinrehs and another—Crawford B and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·96[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	degrees	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		[illegible]
Dew Point		[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air		[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		[illegible]
General Directions of wind*		WNW, NW, WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

M. BEAUREPAIRE'S REPORT.

THE REFORM BILL.

The Minister of Justice received the complete report of the inquiry made by President Mazeau and Judges Dareste and Voisin into the allegations of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire. A Cabinet Council was held on Jan. 28 to consider it, and it was decided to prepare a Bill referring the Dreyfus case at the end of the present preliminary inquiry to the three Chambers of the Court of Cassation acting together. The Chamber has already two Bills by private members dealing with the subject under consideration of a committee, and M. Dupuy subsequently informed the committee of this decision, but declined to read more than the closing sentence of M. Mazeau's report, which was as follows;—"Without in any way suspecting the perfect honour of the members of the Criminal Chamber, it would be expedient, in the exceptional circumstances through which we are passing, not to leave to the Criminal Chamber alone the responsibility of the judgment to be given." It was intimated that the report mentioned no judges by name. The Bill was brought in on Jan. 30 by M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, who explained that it was usual to prevent examining magitrates from triyng cases of which they had made the preliminary investigation. That principle would now be applied in a modified manner to the trial of revision cases by the Court of Cassation. There was no question of excluding the Criminal Chamber from the revision of cases which it had examined, but the three Chambers would be associated together. The new law would apply to pending cases. He considered that a judment of the whole Court of Cassation would impose itself on all minds and put an end to agitation. M. Berry demanded the publication of M. Mazeau's report, which would show whether measures ought to be taken against unjust judges. M. Duputy said the complete "dossier" of that inquiry would be laid before the Committee on the Bill. For the present he would ask the Chamber to go on with the Budget. M. Millerand said the new Bill would interrupt the course of justice. Not only

THE DOCUMENTS OF THE MAZEAU INQUIRY,

but those of the inquiry made by the Criminal Chamber ought to be published. M. Dupuy replied that hitherto the Minister of Justice had regarded the publication of the evidence taken by the Criminal Chamber as unnecessary :—

But the case is different now. If the Chamber votes the Bill which has just been presented to it, it will be necessary to place before all the councillors of the Court of Cassation the results of the inquiry made by the Criminal Chamber. It would be impossible for them to judge without documents. The evidence will, therefore, be published. (Uproar on the Right, and cheers on the other benches). For the time being the Bill must be refered to a committee. The Government is convinced the Chamber will adopt the Bill.

M. Firmin Faure demanded that a special committee should be appointed to examine the measure. If the magistrates who had made the inquiry were suspected, suspicion was cast on the inquiry itself. M. Lebret said M. Mazeau's report cast no imputation on the sincerity and honour of the members of the Criminal Chamber. M. Faure's motion was rejected by 346 to 189, and the Bill referred to the usual committee.

A Paris correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette," writing on Jan. 31, said :—

The extraordinary Bill submitted to Parliament by the French Government has a still more extraordinary history. It is from preamble to schedule due verbatim to ex-Civil Court President Quesnay de Beaurepaire. It was proposed to M. Lebret by this gentleman before resiging, and communicated by the Keeper of the Seals to M. Dupuy, who rejected it indignantly at the time. The Premier's declarations that justice must follow its course, and should not be interfered with by Goverment, are still in everybody's memory. Wherefore then the startling change?

It will be remembered, when M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire resigned with a good deal of flourish, he gave as his reason for so doing that he had not received "sufficient attention" at the hands of the Minister of Justice. Thereupon an inquiry into his allegations against brother judges was instituted. As a matter of fact the "lack of attention" complained of consisted in the inability of the Minister of Justice to cause the Cabinet to yield to the "ultimatum" M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire had thought fit to issue—namely, that in view of certain acts of members of the Criminal Chamber, which denoted, if not partiality, at any rate "penchants," in the Dreyfus case, this case should be sent for judgement to the whole Cassation Court.

The inquiry instituted into M. de Beaurepaire's allegations disproved them, but—and here is the *crux* of the matter—it disclosed a very suspicious connection between M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire and the "Ligue de la Patrie Francaise." M. Lebert declared to the Chamber that M. de Beaurepaire's accusations had been proved unfounded, and almost in the same breath added that another inquiry would take place. This is the one directed by M. Mazeau, First President of the Cassation Court; this is the one on the strength of which

THE BEAUREPAIRE BILL

is now put before Parliament. And the reason of the introduction of this Bill simply is not that judges of the Criminal Chamber are open to suspicion, but that the plan of the "Ligue de la Patrie Francaise" has been unearthed by M. Mazeau. This plan consisted in throwing suspicion on the Criminal Chamber judges and in preparing opinion to repudiate their probable verdict in favour of revision. It was thought a strong movement could then take place in favour of Bonapartism, the pet idea of the "Ligue de la Patrie Francaise," and the cry would have been "A bas les juges vendus!"

By adopting M. de Beaurepaire's suggestion that the case should be adjudicated upon by the united chambers of the Cassation Court, the Government has endeavoured to take the wind out of the sails of the enemies of the Republic. It is a political move, and nothing else. M. Dupuy was extremely reluctant to make it, and only decisive proofs of the imminence of danger to the Republican regime itself, induced him to alter his mind. There is but little doubt that he was not expected to do so, and the indications all show that his *volte face* has caused consternation in reactionary circles. Shouts of triumph go up; at heart there is dismay. If the Republican majority is clearsighted enough to vote the Bill, it will nonplus M. de Beaurepaire and his friends. If it is not, Prince Victor Napoleon's advent is nearer than is generally thought.

On the evening of Feb. 2, a letter from M. Lebret to the Public Prosecutor was communicated to Esterhazy. The Minister of Justice stated that the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation had concluded its examination of Esterhazy on Jan. 30, and requested him to inform Esterhazy immediately that his evidence having been taken, the proceedings instituted against him by M. Chistian Esterhazy would follow their usual course after an interval of twenty-four hours. Esterhazy according left Paris, but his destination is unknown. According to the "Petite Republique" he was driven to the Gare du Nord.

According to the "Echo de Paris," Maitre Cabanes, Esterhazy's council, affirms that his client replied in the following terms to President Loew when questioned concerning the "bordereau" :—

I refuse categorically to reply to those questions, and to all others of the same kind which the Court, may put to me. In fact, I consider that, in presence of the discredit and suspicion thrown on the Criminal Chamber, it is impossible for me to go into the matter. The measure taken by the Government concerning you, gentlemen, imposes on me the duty to preserve silence, and to reserve my replies for the new jurisdiction, which can alone offer me al desirable guarantees of impartiality.

Major Esterhazy was also bold enough to go to the Court of Cassation to lodge a complaint against M. Bertulus, the examining magistrate, for the manner in which he had carried on the inquiry against him and Mme Pays. It will be remembered that, though M. Bertulus pronounced in favour of prosecuting the major, the Indictment Chamber found no true bill against him.

A long

ARTICLE BY M. DE BEAUREPAIRE

is published in the "Echo de Paris," the cuclusion of which is as follows :—

I affirm that the inquiry has revealed crushing facts. I have no right to say more than this, but that is enough. Everybody knows it. The Minister knew these facts at the very outset. To-day he wishes to suppress the inquiry. Let him take care. It is I, who rose up, I, a President of the Supreme Court, to ask that our robe should not be contaminated by the presence of doubtful magistrates. It is I who detected explosion of wrath and indignation in the very sanctuary of justice. I was the depositary of certain confidences; I made them known; I bought my charges. The hostility of the Ministry forced me to go. It is now a question of whether the Ministry was right against me or I against the Ministry, whether I was an honest man with a light or a rash caluminator. I want this to be stated; I want my fellow-citizens to be enlightened. The decisive document is in the hands of the Ministers. They can neither hide nor temper with it by means of optimistic notes, the inaccuracy of which I affirm. That they persist in their dangerous project is their own business, but they may be certain that this inquiry will not be stifled, that it will be known. Public opinion wants to know the truth, and even in countries where the principle or liberty is distorted public opinion is more powerful than Ministers.

M. Charles Dupuy, the Premier, and M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, went before the Committe of the French Chamber at two o'clock on Feb. 2 afternoon, and at a quarter past three a note was communicated to the press stating that in consequence of observations exchanged between the Government and the Committee, in regard to the inquiry into the Bard-Picquart—De Beaurepaire affair, the Keeper of the Seals had decided to ask the investigating magistrates for further information. This means that the magistrates will proceed to make a supplementary investigation, the committee, after an exhaustive study of the "dossier" of the inquiry, having come to the conclusion that there are numerous lacunæ in the information already obtained. Some of the charges preferred against the judges of the Criminal Chamber have not been met by any reply from the persons affected.

FRESH ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE COURT.

In the "Echo de Paris" of Feb. 3, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire says :—"M. Manau's examination of the case tended towards the declaration of Dreyfu's innocence. It was accordingly necessary to cast suspicion upon Captain Lebrun-Renaud's deposition. For that purpose efforts were made to suborn one of the soldiers of the Republican Guard who accompanied Dreyfus at the time of his degradation. But this soldier was incorruptible."

M. de Beaurepaire declares that one very confidential portion of the secret "dossier" was the day after its communication to the Criminal Chamber made known to an official agent of the Triple Alliance. He adds that he was informed of this fact by two officers who are ready to give evidence.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE OF HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

The "Journal" understands that the supplementary inquiry into M. de Beaurepaire's charges relates to facts which have arisen since the presentation of M. Mazeau's report.

The examination of the handwriting experts in the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation was not conluded until eight o'clock on Feb. 2. It transpired that M. Charavey had changed his opinion as to the identity of Dreyfus's handwriting with that of the "bordereau." The three other experts adhered to their former opinion. The inquiry will be continued to-day, but it is very improbable that the sitting will be public.

THE GENESIS OF THE BULGARIAN "ATROCITIES."

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

In the "Note on Eastern Policy," in the February "Blackwood," there is an interesting reminiscence by the writer as to the true responsibility for the Bulgarian atrocities :—When the English Government determined not only to go to the armed assistance of Turkey, but, undeterred by Napoleon's failure in 1812, to invade Russia, it was manifestly important to secure allies wherever they could be found, especially if near the scene of projected action. Accordingly, a diplomatic agent, Mr. Longworth, was despatched to Schamyl's headquarters in Circassia with instructions to urgethatgallant mountaineer to prosecute the war he was waging against Russia for the independence of his country with increased vigour. What inducements Mr. Longworth offered we do not know, but by the end of the war not a fort, not a blockhouse, was in Russian occupation along the whole eastern littoral of the Black Sea. Now what was the reward given to the Circassians for their gallant and successful co-operation with the Allies? By the Treaty of Paris they were left to the tender mercies of their implacable enemies: why? because, owing to the bungling and blundering conduct of the war in the Crimea, the gallant Turkish army, which had, single-handed, defeated the Russian invaders in every engagement until they were joined and superseded by their Western allies, was refused permission to go to the relief of Kars, then sorely pressed by the Russians, until it was too late. At last the indignant protests of the heroic commandant of Kars and the repeated requests of Omar Pasha prevailed, and that able general was allowed to march to the relief of the sorely beleaguered city, only, on arriving within sight of it, to see the Russian flag waving over it. Kars then thus became the great card for Russia to play in the diplomatic game at the Congress of Paris, and she willingly exchanged it for Circassia. The brave but uncivilised inhabitants of that unconquered country, seeing themselves thus sold into the hands of their inveterate enemies, rather than submit to that hated rule fled to the number of some 40,000 souls across the Black Sea to Bulgaria, where the Sultan allotted to them land and houses; but between Bulgarians and Circassians no sympathy or amity could possibly exist, and the latter, as time went on, only became more and more discontented with their lot, and ready to break out into violence and outrage against their unneighbourly neighbours. This was the origin of the Bulgarian atrocities, for which Turkey was not responsible, but England and Russia primarily were.

This article, though anonymous, emanates, it is stated, from a veteran statesman and colleague of Lord Beaconsfield's, whose opinion should certainly carry weight in the country, and especially with the Conservative Party.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

SIR C. DILKE ON THE FRENCH TREATY RIGHTS.

Sir Charles Dilke has for long argued that the Newfoundland Question was one of great danger to the friendship of England and France. In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for February he makes some important points as regards the French treaty rights :—

A matter on which the newspapers have gone wrong, he says, is as to the practical impartance to France of the French treaty rights. They all state that the French regard Newfoundland as the best training-ground for their sailors—which is true; but they go on to suggest that Mr. Chamberlain's recent remarks were inaccurate when he alluded to the decline of French interests in Newfoundland, inasmuch as according to them "it is a training-ground for many thousands of her sea-coast inhabitants as sailors." That is not true. The fact is that the French employ the word Newfoundland as a general term including all the fisheries in that neighbourhood, whether on the Newfoundland shore, within what elsewhere would be territorial waters, or on the high seas. The Great Banks are the scene of almost the whole of the so-called Newfoundland fishery; but the Great Banks are on the high seas and are not a portion of the territorial rights of Newfoundland; and they are not affected nor is the livelihood of any substantial number of French fishermen affected by any question which is at issue. Supposing that the French were to give up their right of fishing on the so-called "French Shore," or in the territorial waters of Newfoundland, only some seven or eight ships or large fishing-boats would be affected, so completely unimportant is the shore fishery in these days as compared with the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, which is not at stake. Moreover, there would be no difficulty caused by allowing the French to continue to exercise the right of fishery on the so-called French Shore, or within the territorial waters of Newfoundland. It would be worth giving them the right of fishery in the whole of the territorial waters of Newfoundland to avoid the conflict which our neglect to insist on the observance of the letter of the Treaty of Utrecht has caused on the "French Shore" itself.

No French interest is at stake. The policy of France in respect of Newfoundland is a dog-in-the-manger policy, is no difficulty about the Great Banks which constitute the large French interest. There need be no difficulty, with reasonable provisions against smuggling, with regard to St. Pierre and Miquelon. There need be no difficulty in preserving to France a right of fishing in territorial waters on the so-called "French Shore," or even in giving her such a right upon the whole of the coasts of Newfoundland. But the time has come when we ought to make clear to France that we cannot tolerate anarchy upon 700 miles of British shore in order to preserve a shadow of a right granted in 1713 under circumstances wholly different. When we were giving up the existing situation secured by treaty in Madagascar, in Tunis, and in Siam, we might have remembered that all the time there lay in front of us this really dangerous question, which alone of all these questions it was worth our being at the trouble to settle, and which might have been settled with these other graceful concessions for consideration.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

MR. RHODES CERTAIN OF SUCCESS.

The "Morning Post" says :—We are authorised by Mr. Rhodes to state that he has had no communication whatever with Her Majesty's Government on the question of a Crown guarantee being given in respect to the first section of the Bulawayo to Tanganyika Railway since he first preferred his request to the authorities. The statements made by different newspapers and irresponsible individuals, representing that a Government guarantee has been granted, have no foundation in fact. While Mr. Rhodes is ready to admit that the organs making these pronouncements and the persons proclaiming them doubtless do so in the interest of Imperialism and in good faith, yet he wishes it to be known that they are purely imaginative, and that he still await, the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom the matter now rests.

We are also empowered to say that Mr. Rhodes has in no way departed from his original idea of connecting Cape Town with Cairo, and that it is erroneous to say any portion of the scheme has been abandoned. The Cape Town to Cairo route is still before his mind, and it is what he is striving to attains But his immediate concern is with the Bulawayo to Tanganyika line, and it is for the first section of that portion of the Cape to Cairo Railway, a distance of some two hundred and fifty miles through rich coal deposits, that he has made his request for a Government guarantee. He is satisfied of the propect of success; and every precaution has been taken to obtain accurate and independent surveys.

We understand, says the "Daily Chronicle," that important negotiations are in progress with regard to Mr. Cecil Rhodes's scheme for a Cape to Cairo railway. On Monday Colonel Frank Rhodes left London for Egypt on a mission, it is believed, to Lord Cromer. In Rhodesian circles it is confidently assert' ed that only some eight "slight legal difficulties" stand in the way of the carrying out of the scheme and these, it is said, of the will easily be overcome.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The *Figaro* of January 30 contains a note which from its form, might be mistaken for a semi-official communication. After commencing by saying that "the negotiations between France and England on the litigious questions pending between the two countries have just entered upon a new phase," it proceeds to indicate the very notable improvement in the relation between the two nations since M. Delcasse's statement in the Chamber. The note concludes as follows:—"Contrary to what the public might have been led to imagine from the articles in the English newspapers, and the publication of the last Blue Book, it is neither the question of Madagascar nor that of Newfoundland which forms the object of the present *pourparlers*. The English Cabinet has, at least, so far, initiated no negotiations with regard to those questions. The *pourparlers* concern exclusively the African Question, that is to say, the questions connected with the Fashoda incident, now settled. In other words, the subject under discussion is the situation on the Bahr-el-Ghazal and the respective positions of the two countries on the tributaries of the Nile. The negotiations are being carried on both in Paris and in London in a spirit which allows hope to be entertained that a new conflict may be regarded as averted."

With regard to the above report, the *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Paris that it is certainly premature to hint that the negotiations have progressed far towards solution.

They cannot have yet got beyond the most preliminary stage. I believe I may affirm that the British Government will not even examine the matter seriously with M. Cambon until it has ascertained for certain the exact positions and importance of the military stations which Major Marchand is alleged to have established in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. According to a map published on Oct. 25 last by the "Depeche Coloniale," the French flag had been hoisted in no fewer than fifteen places in that province.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" confirms the statements recently made that the English and French Governments have entered into "pourparlers" with a view to the settlement of the Bahrel-Ghazal Question. General confidence is expressed that Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon will come to an amicable agreement on the outstanding differences between the two countries.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The "Standard" correspondent at Berlin wrote on Jan. 29 :—I have received a denial of the rumour that negotiations are going on between France and Russia about the new Anglo-Egyptian Convention. It is true that a confidential exchange of opinion has taken place between them, but it was dropped on hearing that Turkey, the most interested Power, would probably accept the present situation, and not even venture to send a protesting Note to the Powers. According to the "Kreuz Zeitung" the Porte is not surprised at the Convention, though it was not informed of it either before or after its conclusion; but since the victory at Omdurman such a step was expected and will be accepted by the Porte without remonstrance, which is considered to be futile. The Porte further believes that it would stand quite alone if it did protest or tried any opposition to the Convention. On the other hand, it is highly probable that present events will influence the relations between the Sultan and the Khedive, as the former is highly indignant at the fact that the latter has concluded the Convention, without being entitled to do so. He is supported in this opinion by Russia, which hopes to induce the Powers interested in Colonial questions to demand compensation for England's success in the Soudan, and tries to utilise the circumstance that the Khedive was not entitled to conclude a Convention as a lever for that end. The leading Turks, however, know that even if this question could be brought on the *tapis*, Turkey would not be the gainer, and they therefore put a good face on the facts accomplished in the Soudan, though not without great hidden displeasure.

In an article upon the Anglo Egyptian Convention relating to the Soudan, the "Novosti" supposes that the European Governments will confine themselves to taking note of it, and will abstain from offering any objections, seeing that all the protests which could be raised against Great Britain's action would be ineffectual unless supported by coercive measures. The recent Fashoda incident proves, however, that there could be no question of such measures in the present case.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The semi-official German papers very clearly reject the idea of a Franco-German understanding. The "Hamburgische Correspondent" says the "Standard" correspondent, prints the following highly inspired article on the question:—It is rather inopportune that German papers continue to discuss the possibility of a Franco-German co-operation. Since M. Delcasse's recent speech in the Chamber, the French consider the danger which has threatened them from England as removed, and the French Press therefore believes that the time has come to give up the reserve which it has maintained for some time past. A rare hopefulness is necessary under such circumstances to regard France's renunciation of Alsace Lorraine as possible. To judge from the attitude of the French Press no Frenchman is inclined to oppose the revolutionary efforts of the Christian peoples in Macedonia, which were signalised by the official Russian "Messenger." The semi-official "Temps" has discussed the programme of reforms sent from Sofia to the Powers which signed the Berlin Treaty in a not unfriendly manner, though it has remarked in conclusion that the Powers hesitated to engage themselves in a new campaign against Turkey after the pattern of the Cretan one; but the other Paris papers advocate energetic action in favour of a reform of the Macedonian administration, whereas France has reason enough to show her reformatory zeal at home. The French evidently believe that they will succeed in bringing about a Panslavic current in Russia, and in leading the Government to favour the Macedonian agitation, though such a possibility is excluded by the article in the official Russian "Messenger." According to the "Post" the fact that not a single French deputy supported the discussions of the Press in reference to a Franco German "rapprochement," has destroyed all the premature hopes based on those discussions. The "Post" further denies the rumour that leading persons here are considering the question why Germany and France continue their fundamental opposition, in questions where their real interests coincide.

INCREASE IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

The City correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette" communicates the following to his journal :—France is evidently not enamoured of the Czar's encyclical of peace. Far from effecting any reduction in either her naval or military expenditure, it is the intention of the Government of that country to increase the navy during the next twelve months; while the army, too, is to receive attention in certain directions, such as the introduction of a quick-firing gun. Seemingly, it matters not to the Government of France whether that country has the largest national debt in the world, for negotiations are now taking place with English and French financiers for a large loan, expressly for the purpose of increasing the navy, and also for army purposes. The loan will range between 8,000,000*l*. and 10,000,000*l*. We learn from a trustworthy source that already orders have been given out to English firms during the past few days, and that others are to follow.

The French Government is naturally desirous of maintaining peaceful relations with Great Britain during the next few months, so as to assist her in obtaining all the financial help possible from this country. But so far as the loan arrangements are concerned in London, they are only in a most embryonic condition, the proposals being looked at in a lukewarm manner.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

By 226 votes to thirty-four the Italian Chamber has approved in secret ballot the text of the Franco-Italian commercial convention. The chief characteristic of the four days' discussion which preceded the vote was the moderate and self-contained tone of the numerous speakers who from all sides of the House criticised or eulogised the arrangement. Ministerial journals like the "Tribuna" and "Corriere di Napoli," together with the independent "Corriere della Sera," to-day state with emphasis that the conclusion of treaty can signify no change whatsoever in the direction of Italian policy, and that, as the Triple Alliance is a bulwark of peace and the Franco ItalianConvention is an entirely pacific arrangement, there can be no reason whatsoever for Italy to modify her international engagements. The desire to avoid misunderstandings expressed yesterday by Admiral Canevaro must be construed as a reference to the assumption that the treaty will prepare a change in the character of Italy's alliances. It is not too much to say that the efficacy and smooth work of the present arrangement will largely depend upon the readiness with which France appreciates and respects the sentiment underlying Admiral Canevaro's words. The Bill passed through the Senate on Monday. (Jan. 30).

SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no foundation whatever for the various reports which have lately been current in the Spanish Press referring to an alleged desire on Great Britain part to acquire territory in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, or to the possibility of the Spanish Goverment entertaining any idea of alienating such territory. Equally baseless is a rumour of a similar kind regarding one of the Balearic Isles. Great Britain's policy towards Spain may be described as one of perfect friendliness, inas much as both countries have a common interest in the maintenance of the "status quo" in Europe. No credit can therefore be attached to any supposition that Great Britain would regard with complaisance a weakening of Spains power as a fact in European politics. The British Government has consistently sought to maintain a friendly understanding with Spain, and any statements in the Spanish papers of a contrary character may be disregarded as not reflecting the correct attitude which the Governments of the two countries observe towards each other.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The circular of the Macedonian Committee makes no impression whatever on diplomacy in Constantinople.

Discussing the situation in Macedonia, the "Official Messenger" of Jan. 29, says :—

Recently information has been received from widely different sources, showing that preparations are being made for a revolutionary movement in Macedonia in the spring. The committees which have been established in several places in the Balkan Peninsula figure as the leaders of the movement. Agents and emissaries are despatched by these committees and visit the towns and villages of Macedonia, calling upon the people to make armed resistance in the hope that thus the Turkish Government will be compelled to grant self-government to the province.

In the opinion of the journal, it is difficult to believe that these agents will succeed in showing revolt among a peaceful and industrious people. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government will devote all its energies to establishing gradually in Macedonia conditions which meet the real interests of the people. Should, however, political agitators succeed in stirring up revolt and revolutionary excitement, it should be most emphactically stated that such a movement will awaken in no case a sympatethic echo either in Russia or in any other European country.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, a report from Salonica says that the Christian inhabitants of several districts of the Vilayet of Uskab have compelled the professional agitators to leave the neighbourhood, threatening to hand them over to the Turkish authorities if they returned. In other districts of the same Vilayet, revolutionary prints circulated by foreign agitators have been delivered over the local authorities. Similar reports come from other parts of the country, fully confirming the previous impression, more than once pointed out by me, says the correspondent, that the Macedonians are anxious to be left in peace, and ask only for such improvements in the local administration as would benefit them individually.

The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin says that the declarations of the official organ of the Russian Government on the situation in Macedonia and at St. Petersburg letter on the same subject in the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* are welcomed there as furnishing evidence that Russia, Austria and Germany are in perfect agreement regarding the policy to be followed in regard to Macedonia.

SIR HENRY FOWLER ON THE SITUATION

Sir H. Fowler presided on Feb. 2, at a Midland Counties house dinner at the National Liberal Club and, in proposing "Liberalism in the Midlands," said he regarded Sir William Harcourt's resignation of the leadership as a heavy blow to the Liberel Party. After paying a warm tribute to Sir William's services and character as a parliamentary and Ministerial chief, Sir Henry expressed the opinion that Sir William was mistaken both as to the feelings of the party and as to certain relationships in the House which he thought unsatisfactory. But every man was a judge of his own honour, and he had no right to criticise Sir William Harcourt's action. Sir Henry proceeded to express the regret and pain with which he regarded Mr. John Morley's severance—he hoped it would only be temporary—from the active counsels of the party, and he could not help thinking that Mr. Morley was mistaken as to the facts which he assigned as the reason for his withdrawal. What responsible Liberal had ever indicated sympathy, much less competition, with those politicians who believed it to be our duty to take everything we could get, to fight everybody, and to make every quarrel a dispute? Every Liberal ex-Minister who had spoken in public during the recent crisis had used words of caution and of warning against provocation or irritation. He held that the Opposition leaders had rendered a very great public service at the time of the Fashoda crisis; it was owing to their patriotic action that France became convinced that this country was in earnest, and abandoned pretensions which were unjustifiable and useless. As to Russia he believed it to be the policy of the Liberal Party to have friendly relations with that country. Asia was large enough for both Empires. For himself he was opposed alike to the foreign policy of Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett and of Mr. Labouchere, and on precisely the same grounds the interests of peace. He was an imperialist because he was proud to be a citizen of the greatest empire the world had ever seen. Sir Henry proceeded to contend that in respect of the alliance between the English Liberals and the Irish Party, the sacrifices and the loyalty had been mutual. The alliance had been dessolved by the Irish, and he did not blame them for it, but if it was dissolved, it was dissolved on both sides; and there was a vital difference of opinion between the Irish Party and British Liberals in regard to the Education Question. He regarded the Irish Local Government Act in the light of an experiment which would have to be fully tried before any further change in the government of Ireland could be considered.

THE ORGAN-GRINDER'S CLAIM TO A PEERAGE.

It was reported on Jan. 27, (says the "Daily Telegraph") that a compromise had been arranged between Viscount Hinton and the rival claimant to the Poulett peerage, and latter on it was stated that the agreement involved the surrender by the aristocratic organ-grinder of the claim to the peerage. Even in adversity, Viscount Hinton appears to have been surrounded by many friends, but as things now stand he is apparently overwhelmed with the number. From an early hour in the morning the procession commences, and when our reporter called the little back parlour, where the Viscount has been accustomed to regale himself after the exertions of the day's round are over, was filled to its utmost capacity. The tenants of Henry's Buildings already refer to the grinder as "the noble Earl," and most of them appear thoroughly alive to the dignity which the presence of the heir-presumptive to a peerage and a vast estate has conferred upon them. "I can't turn out my guests from the parlour," said the Viscount, apologetically, "but I can speak with you on the staircase."

"Is there any truth in this report about a compromise?" was the first question.

"To my knowledge," replied the Viscount, "the report is absolutely devoid of foundation. I am the man chiefly interested, and if any arrangement had been made I shoud be the first to know.

"If I succeed, said the Viscount, drawing himself up to his full height, "I have but one ambition in life—to do good to the poor. As you know, I have been in sore straits during many years of my life, and I know how tightly the shoe of poverty pinches. I love the poor. It would be my hobby to relieve as much suffering as possible. You little know how much of suffering there is this country, and how patient the poor generally are. I am not an ambitious man, and have seen enough of the world in my time to estimate its tinsel and hollow glories at their true worth. I believe more in the substance than the shadow, and I can assure you that I would esteem it a greater privilege to entertain a few poor families at a good dinner than to take my seat in the House of Lords.

"One word more, in conclusion," continued the Viscount. "You can tell the people who have said that I intend to break down the barriers at Crewkerne that they are talking bunkum. We want British law, not brute force."

GENERAL GATACRE'S REPLY TO MR. BENNETT.

General Gatacre replies in the new "contemporary" to Mr. Bennett's charges on the subject of the treatment of the wounded after Omdurman. He says :—Had any orders to kill wounded been issued they must have been conveyed through general officers commanding divisions; certainly no such order, or any order which could be construed into acquiescence in the killing of wounded or prisoners was received or issued by me; further, it is well known that Lord Kitchener was anxious to increase his fighting strength by taking into the ranks of the Egyptian Army all able-bodied men who fell into his hands Shortly before the battle of Atbara, the Sirdar sent for me and personally explained that any men laying down their arms holding up their hands, and giving the word of peace, "Aman," were to be allowed to pass through the ranks towards General Lewis's Brigade (in reserve.) This was made known to all officers and men in my brigade; but it is quite possible that some few men who wished to surrender were killed in the confusion which, owing to the firing and fighting, was great. If wounded Dervishes treacherously shot at our men, or endeavoured to use their spears, a British soldier would be excused for shooting at his disabled enemy. In the area passed over by the 2nd Brigade (which the general accompanied) there was nothing to warrant Mr. Bennett's assertions. As to looting, "General Maxwell was appointed governor of the city," says General Gatacre, "and in two instances that I know of men who were convicted of robbery and murder were promptly shot." The general only remembers one case against a British soldier who was said by three or four natives to have forcibly taken a silver ring off a woman's finger. The truth of the statement could not be tested, nor the offender traced. Many relics were sold in camp by followers who plausibly represented that they were picked up on the battlefield. The Jaalin friendlies had good reason to hate the Dervishes, and the general has no doubt that they would not lose a chance "on the sly," of knocking a wounded Baggara on the head. Many officers' native servants—the only ones procurable—probably had no scruples about annexing property.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FREE FIGHT IN THE REICHSRATH.

A free fight in quite unusual circumstances occurred on Jan. 27 in the gallery of the Austrian Reichsrath. The Social Democratic member, Herr Dassynski, says the "Times" correspondent, had been speaking against the application of Article XIV. He was followed by the former Vice-President of the House, Herr Kramarz, one of the leading Czech members, who, so far as he could be heard in the frightful tumult that greated him on rising, was understood to defend his party from the reproach that they were to blame in the matter. As soon as he began to speak the Opposition raised a deafening noise and exclaimed—"Where are the police; is there a detachment of constables at hand?" This had reference to the introduction of the police into the Reichsrath during the Badeni Administration, when Herr Kramarz was Vice-President. Herr Kramarz then said that the opposition, through their unworthy tactics of obstruction, were destroying the Parliament. At this point a cry of "Bravo!" was heard from the provincial journalist box in the first gallery. Several members of the Opposition declared that it had come from the correspondent of the leading Czech newspaper, who was thereupon greeted with cries from the Germans of "Turn out that Jew; away with him!" Herr Wolf, the well-known Pan-Germanic member, rushed upstairs and endeavoured to remove the delinquent bodily. While the latter was defending himself, strangers in the gallery, together with Czech members and journalists, hurried to the scene of the disturbance, some of them taking part against Herr Wolf. Both the latter and one of the Czech Deputies came in for some hard blows. The *melee* was general and lasted several minutes, during which an indescribable uproar prevailed both in the House and in the galleries. When at last this disgraceful scene came to an end the President closed the sitting and the House dispersed amid great excitement.

The Reichsrath was prorogued on Feb. 1, and nobody, says the same correspondent, knows exactly when it will meet again. Various reasons are assigned for the Government's action on this occasion. The true motive was, in all likelihood, the impossibility of transacting business in a Parliament where, on the one hand, there was a powerful minority bent on obstruction and on the other a wavering majority divided among themselves.

Article XIV. of the Constitution will now come into full play, and will serve to renew the Ausgleich with Hungary as soon as the situation in the other half of the Monarchy admits of such a course. The news from Buda-Pesth shows the Opposition to be less disposed to come to terms with the Government than they were last week. Their present attitude would tend to the conclusion that what they want is a change of regime, and that they will not be satisfied for any length of time with a mere change of persons. Moreover, they are not inclined to permit the most urgent measures of State to pass in the Reichstag so long as Baron Banffy remains in office. If the negotiations should break down it will cause terrible confusion; but the Government seems still hopeful that a compromise may be found possable. In any case the prorogation of the Austrian Reichsrath is symptomatic of a wider breach between the various nationalities in this part of the Monarchy.

It is thought that before long there may be changes in the Cabinet, and there are even reports that the formation of a Ministry chosen from the parliamentary majority is contemplated. These are, however, mere rumours, though an Austrian Ministerial crisis is for many reasons within the range of possible events.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," who wrote on Jan 29, there is a fair prospect of some kind of arrangement being patched up between the Hungarian Government and the Opposition that will admit of the resumption of business in the Reichstag.

It is not unlikely that Baron Banffy will resign very shortly, and in well-informed quarters it is believed that the post of Prime Minister may be offerd to M. Lukacs, at present Minister of Finance. M. Lukacs is between fifty and sixty. He is a politician of no ordinary merit, possessing considerable energy and experience. He is a man of calm and deliberate judgment and a "persona grata" at headquarters. Whether the next Cabinet will be a mere Ministry of transition or not will, I should say, depend upon its reception in the Reichstag and the country. The crisis may thus be tided over for the moment, but the means employed by the Opposition to upset the Prime Minister will have succeeded too well not to be resorted to at the next opportunity. The Opposition, which consists of several different elements, is animated, it is true, by various motives, but that portion of it which is under ultra-Clerical influence has unquestionably the destruction of the Liberal regime and the break-up of the Liberal Party in view, and consequently will only look upon Baron Banffy's retirement as the first breach in the enemy's fortress. I am not accustomed to indulge in prophecy, but in this instance I feel little hesitation in pointing to anxious times for Hungary, my opinion being based principally on the bad precedent which has been created by recent events and the form of solution that is likely to be given to the pending crisis. The Ministry was compelled to negotiate with the Opposition because otherwise the Liberal Party threatened to fall asunder, in which case its last state would have been worse than the first. But what does that prove? That elements of demoralisation had crept into the political life of Hungary, giving it an unhealthy and abnormal character which has alone rendered the present damaging crisis possible.

According to a report from Zombor, in Hungary, 1,200 residents in the neighbouring parish of Szantova have given the prescribed legal notice to the authorities of their intention to renounce the Roman Catholic faith and join the Greek Oriental Church. It has hitherto been customary in the Roman Catholic Church at Szantova to celebrate mass on alternate Sundays in the Hungarian and Wendish languages. In consequence of a recent considerable increase of the Magyar element of the population, the ecclesiastical authorities ordered that, in future, the Hungarian language should be exclusively employed. The indignation of the Slav inhabitants has taken the form of this threat to change their religion "en masse." It is thought possible that the difficulty may be overcome through the personal intervention of the Archbishop of Kalocsa.

INVESTITURE AT OSBORNE.

The Queen on Jan. 30 held at Osborne a private investiture of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Star of India, when a large number of gentlemen who have received appointments to and promotions in these Orders were invested by her Majesty with the insignia.

Order of the bath.—Sir Hugh Owen, late Permanent Secretary to the Local Government Board; Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Campbell Stewart, K. C. B.; Brigadier-General Richard Westmacott, commanding a Second Class District in India (Military); Carey John Knyvett, late Principal Clerk, Home Office (Civil); Edward Wingfield, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Civil); William Chandler Roberts-Austen, Chemist and Assayer to the Royal Mint (Civil); Henry William Primrose, Chairman of the Board of Customs (Civil); Charles Henry Anderson, Charity Commissioner; Jasper Capper Badcock, Controller of London Postal Service; Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission; Sir Charles Alexander Cameron Chief of the Public Health Department, Corporation of Dublin; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Collins; the Hon. Sidney Robert Greville; Frederick John Jackson, her Majesty's Vice-Consul and First-Class Assistant, Uganda; John Joseph Casimer Jones, Chief Commissioner, Dublin Metropolitan Police; Walter Lovis Frederick Goltz Langley, Foreign Office; Henry Walrond Simpkinson, Education Department; John Steele, Chief Inspector of Excise.

Order of SS. Michael and George.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia; William Turner Thiselton Dyer, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in recognition of services rendered to Colonial Governments; Colonel James Hayes Sadler, her Majesty's Consul-General at Valparaiso; Major Matthew Nathan, R. E., Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee; Captain John George Orlebar Aplin, Inspector in the Gold Coast Constabulary; Major James Henry Bor, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Marine Artillery, for services in Crete; Robert Unwin Moffat, for services during the recent Uganda mutiny.

Order of the Star of India.—Charles Cecil Stevens, (retired), Indian Civil Service.

MADAME HENRY'S CASE.

On Jan. 27 the suit against M. Reinach for accusing Colonel Henry of treason in the Siecle, brought by his widow, came on for trial in the Paris Assize Court. A very large number of witnesses were summoned on each side, but the Ministry had refused to release the military witnesses from their professional obligation to secrecy. At the outset M. Labori, counsel for M. Reinach, applied for a postponement of the trial till the subject had been cleared up by the decision of the Court of Cassation, which had all the evidence before it untrammelled by professional secrecy. M. de St. Auban opposed on behalf of Mme Henry. Counsel for the manager of the Siecle having also argued for postponement, the Advocate-General opposed on the ground that there was no connection between this and the Dreyfus case. M. Labori having briefly replied, the Court, after twenty minutes' deliberation rejected the application on the ground that any inconvenience suffered by the defendant was his own fault, since he need not have published his articles till the Court of Cassation had given judgment. M. Labori then stated that he would appeal to the Court of Cassation and asked that, pending this, the trial might be suspended. M. de St. Auban opposed, but the Advocate General did not support him on this point, and the Court decided to suspend the trial pending the decision of the Court of Cassation.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE WAR.

FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA.

Mr. Woodford, the former American Minister at Madrid, made some interesting disclosures of war secrets in an informal speech at the Army and Navy Club, New York, on Jan. 28. The fullest account of the speech is given by the correspondent of the "Daily News." Mr. Woodford said :—

Your Minister carried with him to Madrid instructions from the President to do three things. One was to secure justice for Cuba, another was to see that our commercial interests in that island were no longer embarrassed, and the third was to demand the withdrawal from Cuba of General Weyler, on or before Oct. 31, 1897, or to demand the passports of the American Minister. I delivered my instructions to the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he promptly told me that under no circumstances would General Weyler be withdrawn from Cuba until the end of the two years for which he had been sent there.

The Conservative Government resigned and the Sagasta Ministry came into power, and on Oct. 29, two days before the time set for Weyler's recall by the President, he was recalled. The week drifted by, and February 15, 1898, came, when our battleship was blown up in the harbour of Havana. Through departments other than the State Department, your Minister received teleraghic information on February 18. There was not on the American ships or in the ordnance depots in the United States, two rounds of powder per gun at that time, and I was told to exhaust the arts of peace until April 15, the earliest date at which we could be anywhere near ready for war, and that in any event smokeless powder for both navy and army would be another impossibility.

I did the best I could, but let me tell you that had it not been for the unfaltering unchanging, and loyal friendship of England, and the attitude of her Minister at Madrid, I might have failed to do the little I did do, because the representatives at Madrid of Continental Europe were ready at any time to interfere with the plans of the United States if the British Minister would only join them.

Meantime the work of preparation went on at home, and to show you how accurately the time was gauged, I may tell you of the run of a sealed express train across the continent, the contents of which no man outside Washington, and only two there, knew. It had right of way over all other trains. When it reached San Francisco its cargo was transferred to a waiting steamer, which raced to Honolulu. There the cruiser Baltimore was waiting, no one knew for what. The cargo was shipped to the Baltimore, which carried it to Hong Kong, and on April 23 the cargo was distributed among the American warships there, and Dewey had the ammunision he wanted. On April 24 he got his orders to sail for Manila. That ammunition on May Day awoke echoes in Manila Bay that were heard round the world and took from Spain an empire.

What Mr. Woodford says about the lack of ammunition has been more or less an open secret for some time. It is a fact, adds the correspondent, that when the Maine sank in Havana Harbour, she carried down with her nearly all the prepared ammunition the American Navy possessed.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr E A W G McDougall, B
Mr A S Montgomery, B
Major J C Marsden, IMS, M
Mr W A Fowler, M
Lieut-Col F G Vivian
Lieut-Col B Duff, CIE
Major F H R Drummond, CIE
Capt W R Birdwood
Capt R R Renton
Lieut M W Farewell
Lieut G B Sanford
Lieut J S Hodding

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major R B Roe, IMS, B, 6 mo MC
Capt F E Bradshaw, B, special leave commuted to furl on MC for 12 mo
Lieut A L Jacob, B 6 mo MC
Mr W C Renouf, B, Cov. 2 mo MC
Mr G W Place, B Cov' 6 days extraordinary leave
Mr A Gaitskell, B Cov] 6 mo furl
Mr A Mayne, B Cov, 6 mo MC
Mr F Whymper, B, furl to Oct 18, 1899 (in lieu of furl to Oct 19, as stated in last week's list)
Capt E F Twigg, 14 days
Mr D M Lister, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr E S D Pereira, B 6 mo MC
Mr J H Corkery, LLD, B, 19 day's furl
Mr H M Baines, B, 6 mo MC
Lieut-Col E Fawcett 6 mo
Major L G Watkins, 4 days
Major A W Forbes, 6 mo
Capt C L Hamilton, 6 mo
Capt W F E Hodges, 2 mo
Capt A Giles, 6 mo
Lieut L H Close, 3 mo
Lieut W C W Hawkes, 4 days
Lieut H A Gib 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R P Atkinson, B
Mr R C Ewing, B
Mr H C Naugle, B
Mr F J A Hill, Bo
Mr H A Hall, Bo
Lieut-Col C G Mansel
Major G W Maxwell
Major P R Legh
Capt E A R Newman, IMS
Capt W Thuillier
Capt D F Stuart
Capt A B C Williams
Lieut W D Villiers Stuart
Lieut R G Mann
Lieut R W E Knollys
Lieut J F Finnis
Lieut W H Climo
Lieut C G Campbell
Commander A J Rifford, RIM
Engineer T R Wakefield, RIM

THE SOUDAN.

The British flag was hoisted on Jan. 28 at Atbara and Wady Halfa. Sir W. E. Garstin, Under Secretary for Public Works, left for Omdurman, whence he will ascend the Blue Nile as far as possible. He hopes to reach Roseires. On his return to Omdurman he will go up the White Nile and part of the Sobat River. He will be absent six weeks.

Colonel Kitchener has started of again in pursuit of the Khalifa from Abba Island. The lack of water told on the Khalifa, who had to shift his quarters in consequence.

A Cairo telegram from the correspondent of the "Times," dated Jan. 29, says :—The Government authorities are receiving numeroug application from English company promoters respecting the employment of capital in the Soudan, but refuse all demands for privileges, concessions, &c. The Soudan, while it may be offering a field for mere explorers, cannot for a considerable period, with its poverty and scarcity of population return a profit upon important amounts of capital. Meanwhili, however, company promoters may, during the present sanguine state of feeling in England about the Soudan, reap profits at the expense of the general public.

Sir W. E Garstin, the same telegram adds, will leave here on Tuesday, and after inspecting the works for the great nile reservoir at Assoun, will go to Omdurman. Thence he will proceed up the Blue and White Niles as far as may be found possible with the object of studying the river with a view to irrigation purposes, and especially the great sudd or barrier of vegetation which blocks the White Nile along 180 miles of its course. He will also select-sites for establishing Nile gauges.

The Soudan Budget for 1899 shows :—Receipts, £E. 39,500; and expenditure, £E.356,755. The necessary balance of £E.317,255 is provided for from the recepits of Egypt proper.

The expenses of the provinces are as follows :—Dongola, £E.12,426; Berber, £E.12,426; Kassala, £E.12,426; Sennar, £E.8,354; Fashoda, £E.8,354; and Khartoum, £E.21,127.

THE EAGAN COURT-MARTIAL.

THE ACCUSED DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The court-martial on Commissary-General Eagan for insulting General Miles has sentenced him to dismissal from the service, but has recommended him to the mercy of the Executive. Having found him guilty, the Court had no option under the regulations but to pronounce the above sentence on him. The papers are in the hands of General Alger, who, after reading them, will submit them to the President.

Foreign critics, says the Washington correspondent of the *Standard*, will, no doubt, be of opinion that the sentence is proportionate to the offence; but no comment from abroad has yet shown any appreciation or knowledge of the great contrast between the efficiency of the Army and that of the Navy during the war with Spain, or of the meaning of the honour gained at sea, and the scandals that arose in connection with the land forces. The explanation of the difference is that the Navy is organised on models made familiar by the practice of other nations, whereas the Army is managed by nine bureaus, each with an irresponsible and irremoveble chief, each of whom regards himself independently of any other, and even of the President. The Secretary for the War Department or the Commanding General is responsible for more Eagans than Europe has has heard of. Foreign observers should not regard this scheme of independent bureaus as one that expresses American views as to the organisation of an army and the conduct of a campaign. Rather does it express American jealousy of domestic imperialism. It was formulated when the nation, in their dislike of the tailor President Johnson, sought to divest him of power in army matters and to transfer it to Commanding General Gray, though with checks against the latter's supremacy. When the relations between President and people became normal again, successive Secretaries recommended reforms. Their necessity was discerned by competent judges long before it was disclosed during the war.

THE LOSS OF THE GLENDOWER.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE IN A WATER-LOGGED SHIP.

THE Cunard mail steamer Service, Captain Watt from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, January 29, having on board Captain Honeyman and fifteen of the crew of the Leith steamer Glendower. The Glendower was abandoned in a disabled and sinking condition on the 12th January, having been battered in a succession of storms lasting for ten days. One of the crew was washed overboard and drowned, and the remainder were rescued when in a state of utter exhaustion by the London steamer Memomine, bound from London to New York.

Captain Honeyman gives the following details of the loss of his vessel:—We were on a voyage from Philadelphia to Sligo, with a cargo of wheat, and had good weather up to the 2nd of January, when it commenced to blow hard. It blew a strong gale that night, and the seas were running very high. For the next four days the storm never abated anything, and the waves swept mercilessly over the steamer. On the night of the 6th ult, there was grave danger that the steamer would founder, and we decided to head her against the wind and sea. On the following day, with a mountainous sea on, she shipped an enormous wave over the bow, which filled the decks fore and aft, burst into and flooded the cabins and forecastle, destroying all the men's effects, as well as the provisions. The sea also rushed below into the stoke-hole, and flooded it to a depth of several feet. In the onrush of the wave, the boats were smashed, and everything moveable on deck was swept overboard. One of the crew named Peter West was carried off his feet in the fore part of the steamer, and swept into the sea. Several others of the crew were also borne along by the volume of water as it rushed aft, but they saved themselves by clinging to the rigging. To add to the horrors of the situation, the steamer commenced to leak, and the corn heating, swelled, and started the decks, through which every sea that came aboard poured. The port and starboard side lights about this time were smashed by the floating furniture in the cabins, and through these apertures additional water rushed in great quantities. The water had by this time risen so high in the stoke-hole that the fires were extinguished, and the firemen and engineers were driven upon deck.

As a last resource the already fatigued men rushed to the pumps to try and keep the water under; but after several hours of hard toil, the pumps became choked with grain and the pumps had to be abandoned. The steamer was now fast filling with water and our situation became exceedingly grave. The vessel having no headway, as the engines were stopped, fell off into the trough of the seas which battered her at very side. For several days we kept exhibiting signals of distress and flare-up lights at night, but did not attract the attention of any vessel. All hands by this time, the 10th January, were famished with hunger, as we had nothing to eat but water soaked grain, and besides we had no shelter either day or night, but what the deck afforded. The weather from the 10th to the 12th was so bitterly cold that the spray which was swept on to our clothes actually froze. Our condition, from every standpoint was pitiable in the extreme, when the Hamburg-American liner Alesia bore down on us.

THE FUTURE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., paid his annual visit to his constituency in East Manchester, on Monday, Jan. 30, and addressed a great meeting in the evening in the Artillery Drill Shed, Hyde Road. At the outset of his speech he dealt with the present position of the Liberal party. I do not, he said, mean to indulge in any political gibes or taunts at a great party which for the moment finds itself in difficulties. I believe that the life of a great party rises in the long run superior to all such temporary difficulties. (Hear, hear.) The organisation of the Liberal party remains. Vast bodies of our fellow-countrymen in the big trading centres belong to that party, and they only await the man and the policy again to become great and important factors in the direction of the public affairs of this country. The man may be there; we may all know him. He may not yet have had an opportunity of showing what he is to his countrymen; but what of the policy which that man will have to unfold and to bring before the country? What, in other words, is to be the future of the Liberal or the Radical or the Home Rule party? (Hear, hear.) I am in some doubts what is the proper name to apply to it. What is to be the policy of the party when the man arrives? (A voice—"Does it exist?") I cannot say that I envy the future leader of the Liberal party in search of a policy, and, unless I mistake the times, that policy will have to be searched for. It will not come ready-made to his hands. At the present time is there one question which calls, and which requires for its furtherance, the existence of a party which has for its watchword, and must have for its watchword, the desirability of great organic change? I do not think so. (Hear, hear.) Will it be the House of Lords? Well, I think not. I think the reform of the House of Lords will not be undertaken by that party, because reform, if it means something different from the destruction of the House of Lords' will tend, as all sound reform must do, in strengthening the body which is reformed rather than in weakening it, and the last thing that our opponents desire is that the House of the Lords should be strengthened. (Cheers.) My own convictions is, that much as the Liberal leaders dislike it, they will ultimately be driven back upon two great questions which they now evidently wish to avoid, but which the necessities of the case I think will not allow them to avoid indefinitely—namely, a new Home Rule scheme and Church Disestablishment. Why do I think so? I think so because there is no other question, no other pubic question so far as I can observe, which has behind it the smallest amount of organised enthusiasm. I doubt whether the majority of the party to which we are opposed at presnt desires Disestablishment. I am sure that the majority do not desire Home Rule. But behind Disestablishment and behind Home Rule there is a body of genuine organised enthusiastic opinion, and in the absence of any other policy, in the dearth of any other cry, I think if our opponents come in upon domestic policy it will be upon those two questions, and on those two questions alone that they will have to rely.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg wrote on Feb. 1:—

The other day Russia was offended at being accused of having demeaned herself to the extent of contracting a secret alliance with a petty Asiatic ruler like the Ameer Abdul Rahman Khan, her former pensioner and "protege." This rumour has induced the "Novoe Vremya" to descant upon the abnormal and unsatisfactory state of Russia's relations with Afghanistan, or, rather, the state of having no relations at all—a condition of things which M. Suworin's paper seems to forget is quite in accordance with Russia's repeated undertaking to regard Afghanistan as being entirely outside the sphere of Russian influence. But the writer complains that for nineteen years, ever since the second Afghan war, the fight and death of Shere Ali Khan and the murder of Major Cavagnrai at Cabul, all of which events were brought on by the tolietoff mission sent to Afghanistan by General Kaufmann, Russian subjects have never been allowed to show their faces in this neighbouring country even for commercial purposes. England has not been treated much better by Abdul Rahman Khan, and, since the departure of Sir Salter Pyne, the British Government has no means left of direct communication with the Ameer through any kind of plenipotentiary or of realising its "influence" in the country. Therefore Russia, with her territories bordering on Afghanistan for over 1,200 miles, is unable to settle the most trifling and inevitable frontier questions without reference to London and Simla, and then Abdul Rahman Khan only repeats that he is no vassal of England, and refuses to allow any interference. In the East, the rulers who pays is the vassal, and not he who receives payment. The Ameer is strong and well armed, and knows that England fears war with him. Therefore he considers himself an independent Sovereign. All former agreements and treaties are thus rendered invalid and inoperative by the altered circumstances of the present situation.

Russia is too peaceful to be suspected of any aggressive intentions in Western Asia, but, in order to secure peace in her own dominions, she must have direct friendly relations with her neighbours. With this end in view, the "Novoe Vremya" proposes the establishment of a Russian representative at Cabul, who should work in harmony with a colleague sent by England in order to break down Afghan exclusiveness, develop Central Asian trade, and gradually help to eradicate the English fear of a Russian invasion of India.

This proposal is, of course, quite impracticable in the present state of affairs, and the article is regarded as having no relation of any kind with official views.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE PROPOSED IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

A LARGE deputation, representing the Manchester Protestant Thousand of the Manchester Branch of the National Protestant League, together with representatives from the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Associations, waited upon Mr. Balfour at the Carlton Club, Manchester, on Tuesday, January 31, to put before him their views on the questions of lawlessness in the Church and the Irish Catholic University.

The views of the deputation were expressed by Mr. L. P. Nott, Mr. L. K. Shaw, the Rev. C. Fenwick Ward, and Mr. Frank Spence.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his speech, said:—I put the plain question whether Protestant parents of Protestant children would send their sons to a Roman Catholic University, which is Roman Catholic in the sense that Trinity College is Protestant. Until Mr. Ward and others answer that question directly, I shall continue to think that Roman Catholics are justified in feeling a natural reluctance, and a reluctance which we are not in a position to criticise, to sending their sons among fellow-students who are almost altogether Protestant, and whose University is Protestant-governed. That point, which seems to be a point of simple justice, has not been met by the speakers who have addressed me, and until it is no argument can legitimately be drawn from the fact that you do find here and there Roman Catholic students who have been to Protestant Universities, in the sense that Oxford and Cambridge are Protestant; and have distinguished themselves. May the number of those students largely increase. (Hear, hear). I entirely sympathise with that view, but do not let us be so unjust as not to sympathise with the opinions of those who do not agree with us, and think that every Roman Catholic is acting the part of bigot who does not send his child, whom he wishes naturally, to bring up in his own religion, among influences which are eminently hostile to that religion. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to hurl adjectives about—I am not prepared to dispute his statement of fact—but I do strongly maintain that it is a departure from the true and sound Protestant tradition to suppose that the cause of Protestantism is not furthered and in a sense bound up with the cause of education. I cannot so depart from the Protestant traditions in which I, at least, was brought up as to believe that you may further a knowledge of literature, you may further a knowledge of science, you may further a knowledge of criticism, and yet leave what we regard as criticism wholly untouched. I do not say that every man who is educated will thereby necessarily come to the views we profess. We hold, I suppose, that education on the whole, tends towards morality, that education, on the whole tends towards honesty; but I have heard and read of men who were very well educated who were very criminal, and have even known cases of even very well educated Protestants who were not always very honest. (Laughter, and a voice, "And certainly Roman Catholics.") That may be, and also with Protestants. Mr. Spence told us that the Nonconformists for whom he spoke, and for whom he is entitled to speak, were constantly opposed to this proposal. I believe the great body of Nonconformists, with many notable exceptions—that the great body of them were found among the supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. Now, Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule permitted the creation of just such a University as that which I propose, while it did not provide that any University should be granted by the Roman Catholic majority of Ireland to the Protestant minority. In other words, they were prepared to do all which they object to in my scheme—they were prepared to give the Irish power to do all they object to in my scheme, but not to do that which they believed to be itself beneficial, even though it might not be in their opinion very much required. I cannot feel that those Nonconformists, who were Home Rulers, have any locus standi on this question at all. They have already in a most formal way given in their adhesion to the creation of such a University as I propose, without any of the safeguards which would be attached under the plan which I sketched in the letter I wrote the other day.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, January, 23.

CLERK B W G COOK has been prom. to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet.

January 24.

Chief Boatswain M Twohy has been allowed to assume the honorary rank of lieut on retirement.

January 25.

The undermentioned assist engineers have been advanced to the rank of engineer in the Royal Navy, with seniority of Jan. 1, 1899—H W Kitching, W P Legate, G N Leslie, W S Hill, A E Drought, H M Wall, S M G Bryer, E W Chamberlain, J S Constable. The undermentioned assist engineer has been advanced to the rank of acting engineer, with seniority of Jan 1, 1899—W L Moore. Fleet Surg M J McCarthy, M D, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank at his own request.

January 27.

The Rev J C Cox-Edwards, M A, chaplain of the fleet and inspector of naval schools, has been placed on the Retired List. Clerk L Hammond has been prom to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet.

January 28.

Commander C Lang has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of capt.

WAR OFFICE, January 27.

1st Life Guards—Second Lieut the Hon F E Guest to be lieut vice the Hon O H Wyndham, resigned.

2nd Life Guards—Capt M J C Longfield to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col A D Neeld, prom, Lieut J C Brinton to be capt, vice M J C Longfield.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut F Graham resigns his commission.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt M McNeill retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut J S Cayzer to be capt vice W D McSwiney seconded.

2nd Dragoons—Capt C B Bulkeley-Johnson is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army.

14th Hussars—Major L J Richardson-Gardner retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity Capt E D Brown to be major, vice L J Richardson-Gardner.

16th Lancers—Major H C Higgs retires from the Service receiving a gratuity Capt L Stamer to be major vice H C Higgs.

18th Hussars—Capt W P Morris Pollok to be adj vice Capt M S Wellby who has resigned that appointment.

Scots Guards—Second Lieut W J M Hill (University candidate, from 3rd batt the East Surrey Regt to be second lieut on augmentation Surg-Major W C Beevor M B whose exchange was notified in the Gazette of Nov 8 1898 should have been described as from the Royal Army Medical Corps.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Capt H J Everett is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut A A Collyer is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt G G Tarry to be major vice G D Carleton prom.

The Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut W H Dent is seconded for extra-regimental employment in China.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt R J Cooke to be major vice Brevet Lieut-Col D F Lewis C B, prom lieut-col on half-pay.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment—Capt W M Watson is seconded for extra-regimental employment in China. Capt F J De Gex resigns the appointment of adj.

The Essex Regiment—Supernumerary Capt H C Crawford to be capt in succession to Major E L Guilding who holds a Staff appointment.

The Northamptonshire Regiment-Capt E F Brereton to be major vice R H Fraser prom lieut-col on half pay Lieut C E Higginbotham to be capt, vice E F Brereton Supernumerary Lieut P C B Skinner to be lieut vice C E Higginbotham Lieut S A Thompson from 3rd batt to be second lieut vice W M Parker prom.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment—Capt F B Fenshawe retires on ret pay Lieut R J Woulfe Flanagan to be capt vice F B Fanshawe.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment—Capt A A S Barnes is seconded for extra-regimental employment in China.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut F A Greer is seconded for service with the Mounted Inf in Egypt.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt A J B Church is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians—Lieut Francis R Dugan adj, to be Capt vice C Mitchell-Innes transferred to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned lieuts are seconded for service with the Egyptian Army:—S L Cummins M B, H G F Stallard.

Indian Staff Corps—General Sir J J H Gordon K C B, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, Lieut-Gen G N Channer V C, C B to be gen, Major-Gen F Lance C B to be lieut-gen, Col C A Cuningham to be major-gen.

Army Chaplain's Department—The Rev C F O'Reilly Chaplain to the Forces 3rd class to be chaplain to the Forces 2nd class.

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"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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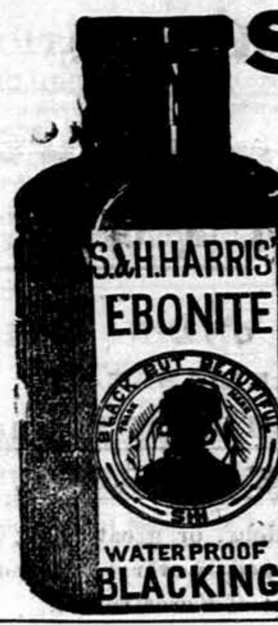

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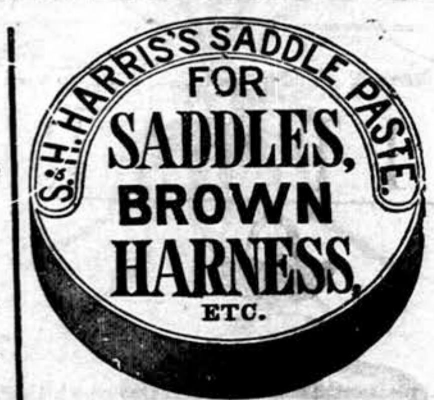

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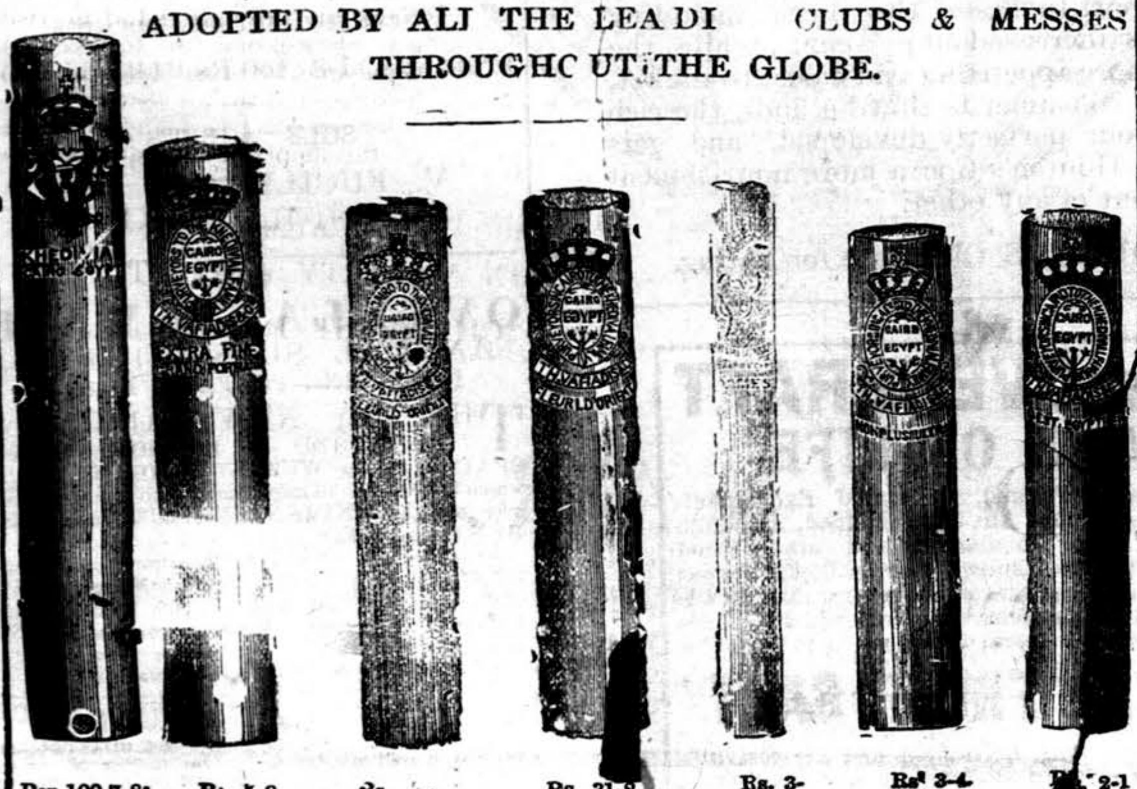

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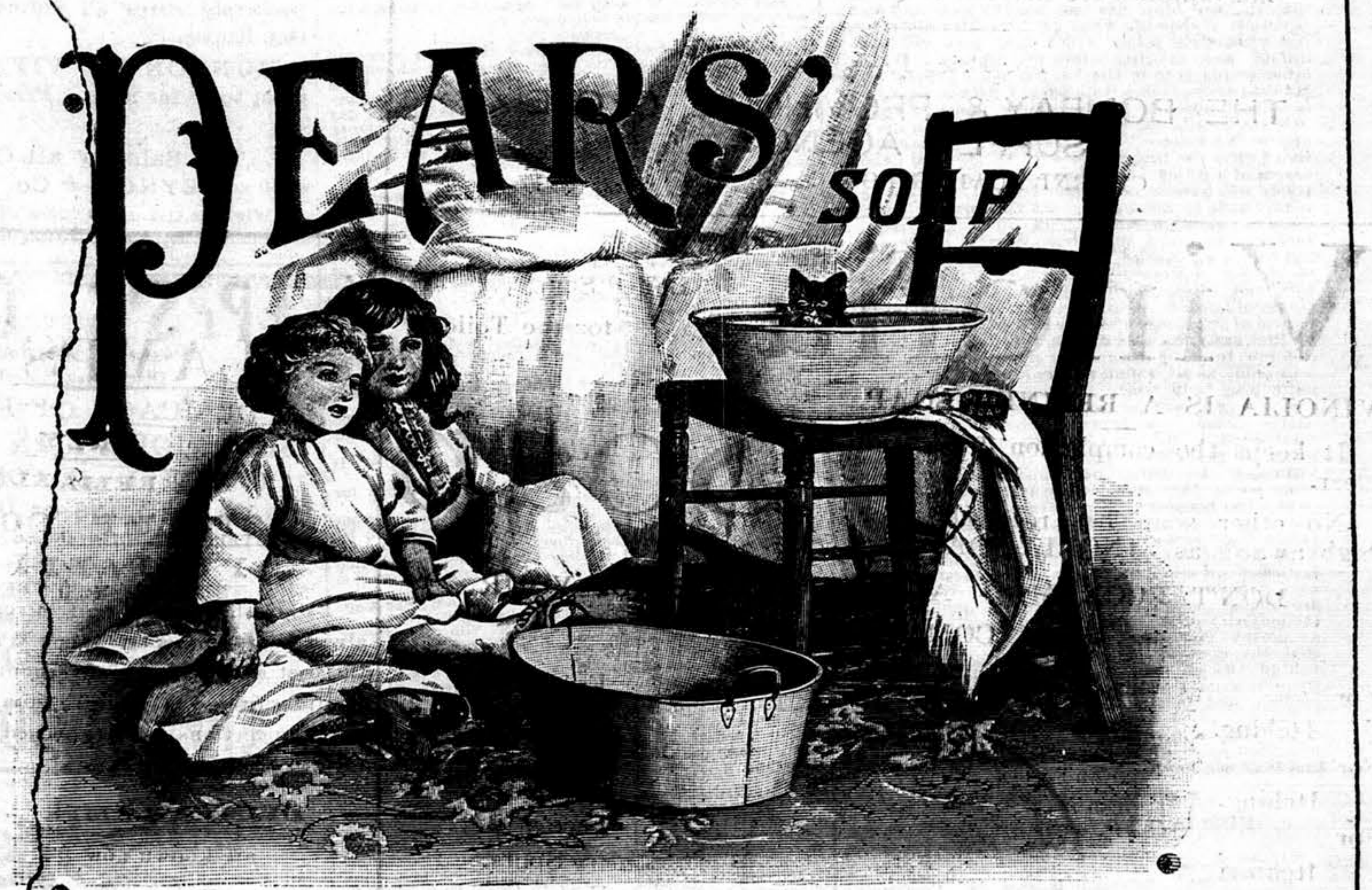

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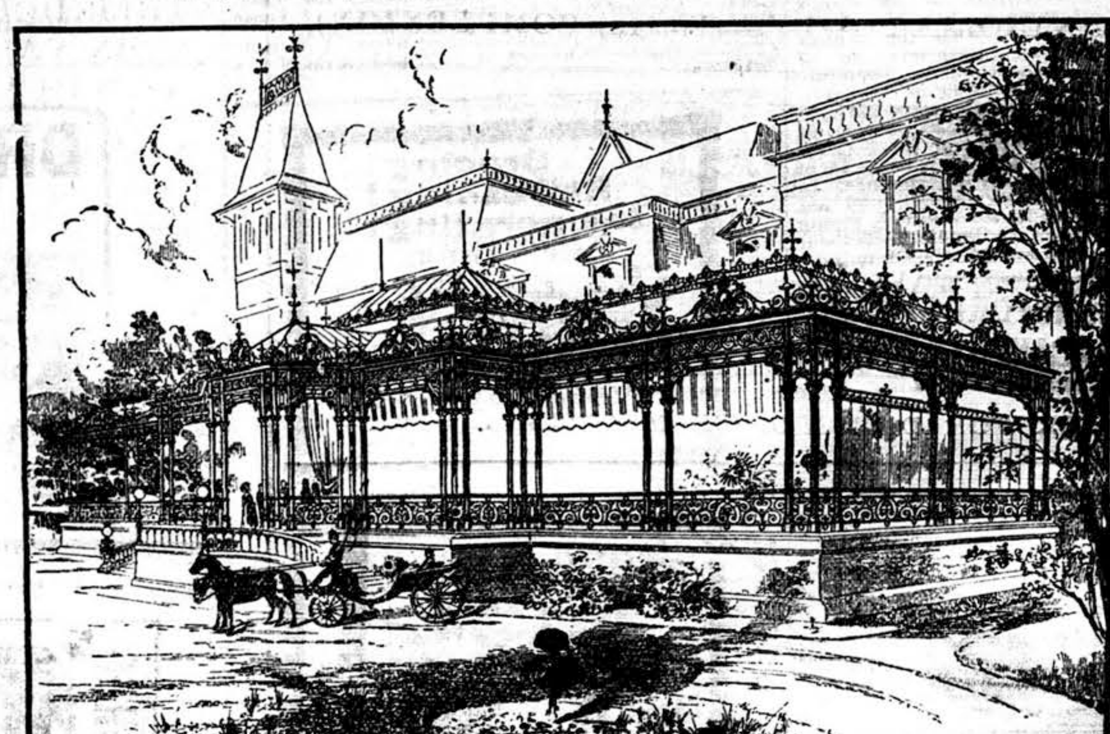

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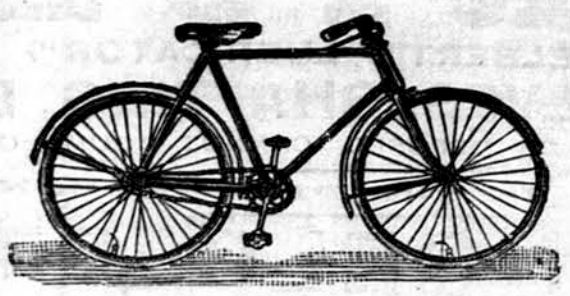

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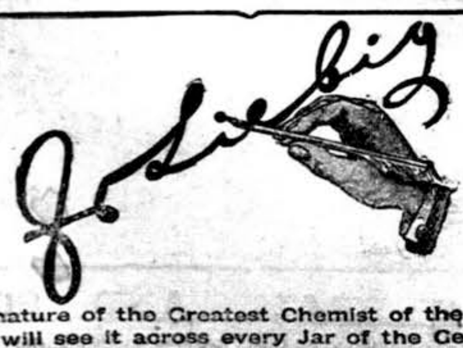

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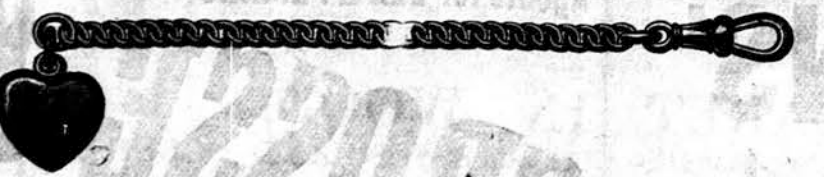

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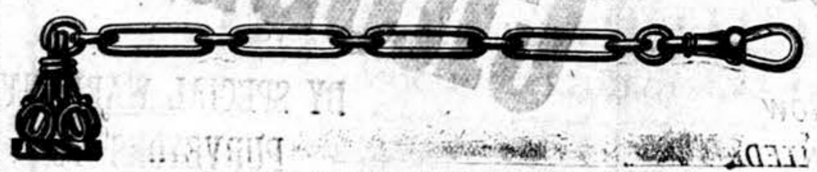

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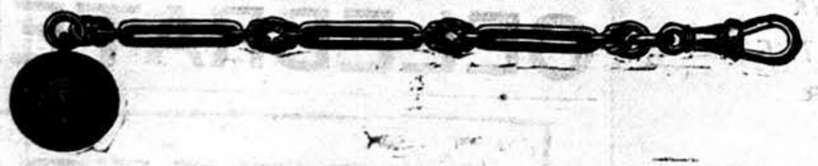

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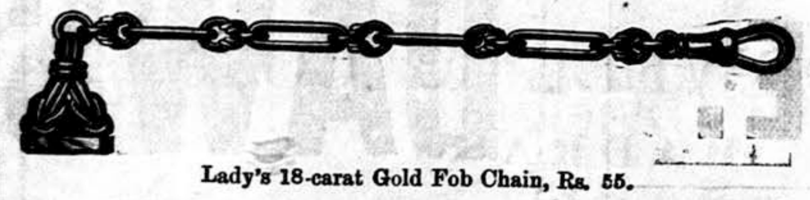

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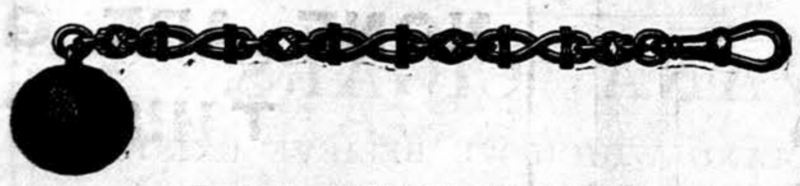

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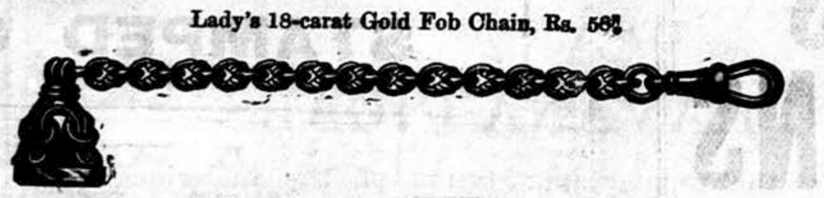

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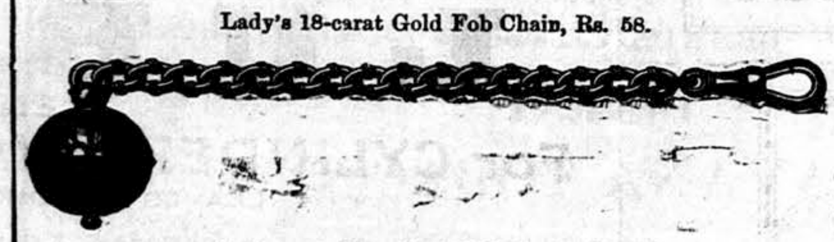

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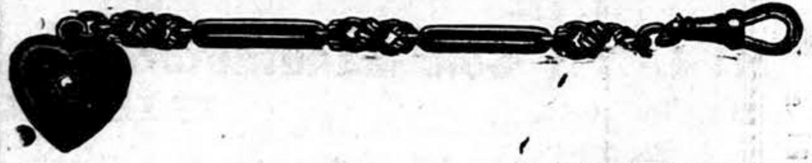

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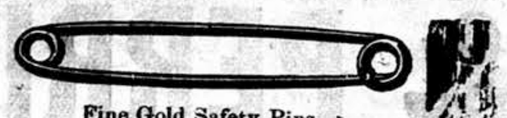

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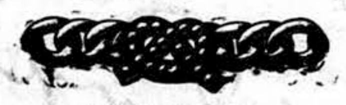

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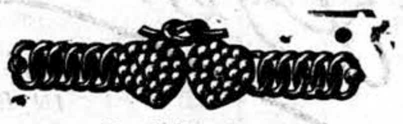

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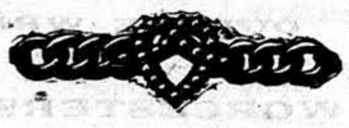

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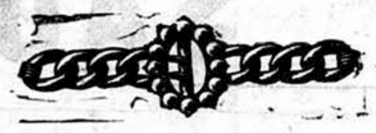

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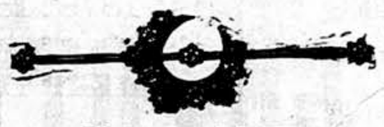

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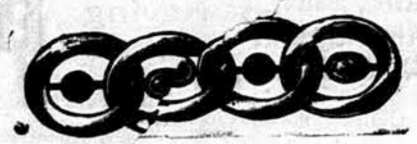

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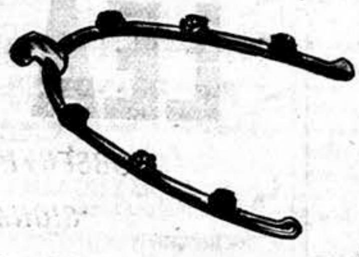

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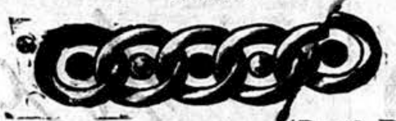

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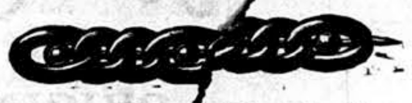

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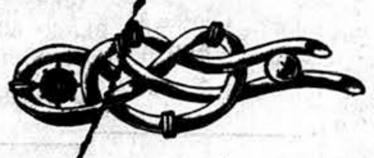

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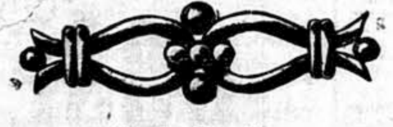

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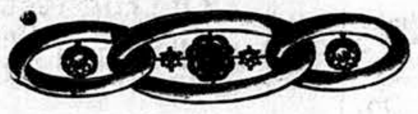

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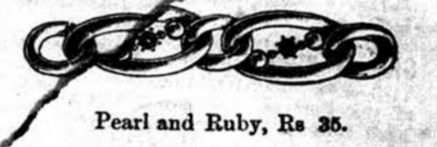

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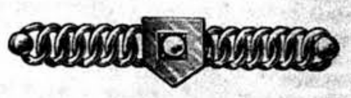

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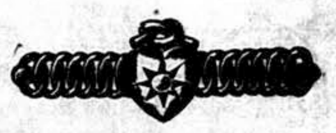

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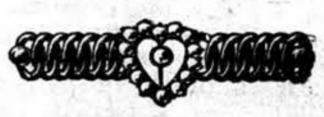

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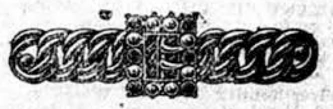

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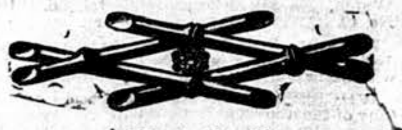

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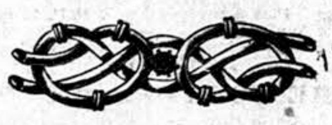

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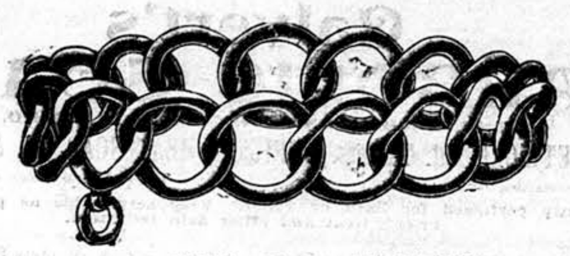

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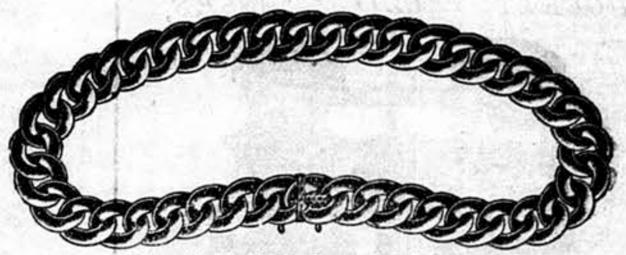

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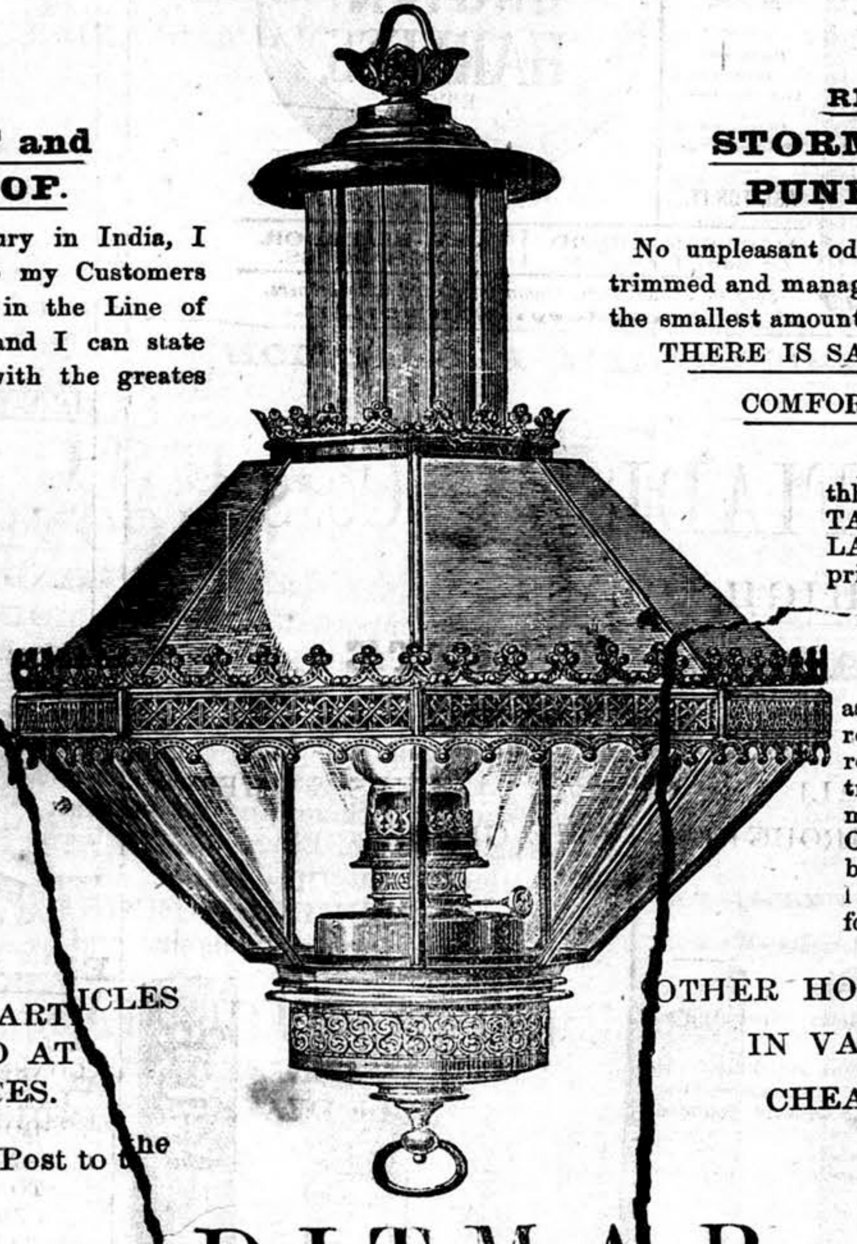

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